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BRITISH MUSEUM.
THE BRITISH MUSEUM will be CLOSED on the 1st and RE-OPENED on the 6th of SEPTEMBER, 1870. No Visitor can be admitted from the 1st to the 7th of September inclusive.
J. WINTER JONES, Principal Librarian.
British Museum, August 26, 1870.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THIS ASSOCIATION
Will be held in LIVERPOOL, commencing on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1870.

PRESIDENT:—
PROFESSOR HUXLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

EVENING DISCOURSES will be delivered by Professor Tyndall, LL.D. and Professor Rankine, LL.D.
GOLFES in St. George's Hall and the Town Hall.
EXCURSIONS to several places on THURSDAY, September 22.

PAPERS.—Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to the Assistant General Secretary, G. GIFFITHS, Esq., M.A., Harrow.

TICKETS.—Life Members for a composition of 10l. Annual Members, Admission Fee, 1l. Subscription, 1l. Members receive the Annual Report gratis. Associates, 1l. Ladies may become Members or Associates on the same terms as Gentlemen. Ladies' Tickets (transferable to Ladies only), 1l.
RAILWAYS.—Members and Associates may obtain Railway Pass Tickets, and information about Local Arrangements on application to Local Secretaries.

WM. BANISTER, B.A.

REG. HARRISON, F.R.G.S. } Hon. Local

H. H. HIGGINS, LL.D. } Secretaries.

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Municipal Buildings, Dale-street, Liverpool.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

Director.—Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, Bart. K.C.B.

F.R.S. &c.

During the Twentieth Session, 1870-71, which will commence on the 10th of October, the following COURSE OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry. By E. Frankland, Ph.D. F.R.S.
2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, LL.D. F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy. By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
5. Mining. By A. C. Ramsay, LL.D. F.R.S.
6. Geology. By T. M. Goodeve, M.A.
7. Applied Mechanics. By T. M. Goodeve, M.A.
8. Physics. By Frederick Guthrie, B.A. Ph.D.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by the Rev. J. Haythorne Esq., M.A.

The Fee for Students desirous of becoming Associates is 30l. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 20l. exclusive of the Laboratories.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Frankland, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 2l. and 4l. each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consul, Acting Marine Agents, and Managers may obtain Tickets at reduced prices.

Certified Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales grants two Scholarships, and several others have also been established by Government.

For a Prospectus and Information, apply to the REGISTRAR, Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

SESSION 1870-71.

THE SESSION OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE will commence on MONDAY, October 3rd. Introductory Lecture at 3 P.M.

THE SESSION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS and LAWS will begin on TUESDAY, October 4th.

THE SESSION OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE will begin on TUESDAY, October 4th. Inaugural Lecture by Prof. Williamson, F.R.S., at 3 P.M.

THE EVENING CLASSES for Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, History, Shortland, &c., will commence on MONDAY, October 10th.

THE SCHOOL for BOYS, between the ages of Seven and Sixteen, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 30th.

Prospectuses of the various Departments of the College, containing full information respecting Classes, Fees, Days and Hours of Attendance, &c., and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes open to competition by Students of the several Faculties, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

The Examination for the Medical Entrance Exhibitions will be held at the College on the 28th and 29th of September; that for the Andrews Entrance-Prizes (Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Science), on the 28th and 29th of September.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of the North-Western, Midland and Great Northern Railways.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

August, 1870.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—

PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Trustees propose to ERECT a SECOND PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, as adjunct to Professor Balfour Stewart, F.R.S. The Professor will share with Dr. Stewart the instruction of the Natural Philosophy Classes (Mathematical and Experimental), and the conduct of the Physical Laboratory. Further information will be given on application to the Principal, but it is requested that the Trustees may not be addressed individually. It is hoped that the new Professor will be able to enter on his duties not later than the 1st of January, 1871. Candidates are requested to send in applications, stating age, academic degree, and general qualifications, accompanied by testimonials, to The Trustees of Owens College, under cover to the Registrar, on or before the 17th of September next.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—

THE NEXT SESSION commences on the 3rd of OCTOBER for the Day Classes, and on the 5th of October for the Evening Classes.—Prospectuses for either department will be sent on application.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—ST. MARY'S

HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington.

Will OPEN on OCTOBER 1st, 1870. In addition to the usual Courses, special instruction is provided in Operative Minor Surgery and Bandaging, Ophthalmic, Aural, and Dental Surgery, Diseases of the Skin and of the Throat, Comparative Anatomy, Histology, and Pathology, all of which are taught practically by Demonstration as well as Lecture.—For Prospectus apply to

W. B. CREADLE, M.D., Dean of the School.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL

COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION for 1870-71 will be OPENED on MONDAY, October 3rd, at 10 o'clock P.M., with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by Dr. CAYLEY. At the termination of the Address, the Prizes awarded during the previous year will be distributed.

The Hospital contains upwards of 300 Beds.

There are Special Wards set apart for the reception of 36 In-Patients suffering from Cancer, whose period of residence in the Hospital is unlimited.

There are also Special Departments for Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of Women and Children, and Syphilis.

The Out-Patient Department of the Hospital is rendered, as far as possible, available to the Students for the Study of Disease, and practical Demonstrations are given in the Out-Patient Room on Diseases of the Chest, on Diseases of the Skin, Eye, &c.

The Medical College provides complete means, including the assistance of a College Tutor, for the Education of Students preparing for the Medical Examinations of the University of London, as well as for those of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the Society of Apothecaries.

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COLLEGE.

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There will be Two Classes held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in each year, for the convenience of Gentlemen who are preparing for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London.—From October to January, and from March to June. Provision will be made for teaching all the subjects required, as follows:—

- (1) Classics, French, English, Modern Geography, and English History
- (2) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Rev. E. S. Carlos, B.A., Trin. Coll. Cambridge.
- (3) Chemistry.—H. E. Armstrong, Ph.D.

Fee for the Course of Three Months Ten Guineas.

Fee for (1) or (2) Five Guineas.

Fee for (3) Three Guineas.

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A Class in the subjects required for the Preliminary Scientific Examination will be held from January to July, and will include all the subjects required, as follows:—

Chemistry.—H. E. Armstrong, Ph.D.

Botany.—Rev. G. Henslow, M.A. Cantab., F.R.S., Lecturer on Botany to the Hospital.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—W. S. Church, M.D. Oxon., Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy to the Hospital; late Lecturer in Anatomy at Christchurch, Oxford.

Mechanical and Natural Philosophy.—P. J. Hensley, M.D. Cantab., Fellow of Christ's Coll. Cambridge, Tutor to the Hospital.

Fee to Students of the Hospital Six Guineas.

Fee to others Ten Guineas.

Fee for any single subject Three Guineas.

Further information may be obtained on application, personally or by letter, to the Resident Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

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MALVERN COLLEGE.—In December next

FOUR OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS, Two Classical, Two Mathematical, will be competed for, tenable only in the Boarding Houses, each of the value of 50l. and, if required, a free nomination.

These Scholarships are tenable for One Year, but the holders are eligible for future Scholarships if under the limit of age.

Candidates must have been Members of the School for not less than one term, and must not on the 1st of December have exceeded their fourteenth year.

The Next Term will commence on Saturday, the 24th of September. For further information apply to the Head Master.

HARROW PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Head Master.—The Rev. C. H. TANDY, M.A.

ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIPS tenable in the Public School.

Boys are also prepared for Eton, Winchester, Rugby, &c.

THE SCHOOL will re-assemble on FRIDAY, 9th September.

THE UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS,

PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.—15th Year.—Near the Peckham Rye Station, South London. Entrance Examination, London Bridge or Victoria.

Conducted by JOHN YEATS, LL.D., &c., University of Glasgow, will RE-OPEN September 15th, 1870.

Pupils are received from the commencement of their ninth year; they enter the Upper School on attaining their fourteenth, or on proving themselves able to do the work of the Higher Classes. The Fees include the use of Books and Stationery.

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Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

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Principal.—Dr. W. PORTER KNIGHTLEY, F.R.C.P.

Vice-Principal.—Rev. ALLAN D. FREEMAN.

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Special Department.

Head Master.—The Rev. J. Morgan, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

Instructors in Physical Science, Chemistry, Fortification, &c.—The Rev. H. M. Hart, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin; Mr. M. Shattock, B.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Sanskrit and Arabic.—The Rev. George Small, M.A., Edinburgh.

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French Masters.—Mr. E. Sauer; Mr. F. Ostander, B.D.

German Master.—Mr. F. Ostander, B.D.

Drawing Masters.—Mr. W. Clifton; Mr. John Auld, jun.

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Classical and Mathematical Scholarships of 10l. are also awarded every year; and also Three Boarding-House Scholarships, to be competed for, under certain regulations, on entering the School.

THE NEXT TERM commences on THURSDAY, 8th of September.

Particulars as to the mode of admission, terms, boarding, hours, &c., may be obtained on application to the PRINCIPAL, or by letter to the Secretary, J. E. PASTER, Esq., Proprietary School, Blackheath, London, S.E.

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GERALD MASSEY'S LECTURES.—Mr.

MASSEY will LECTURE in the West of England from the 18th to the 30th of October; in Scotland, from November 9th to December 18th; and in the South of England in January; Yorkshire and the North of England in February.—Address Ward's Hurst, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

LIBRARIAN.—LIBRARIES. Private or Public,

in Town or Country, CATALOGUED and ARRANGED by H. S. BAYNES, Librarian of Great Experience. Reference may be made to Mr. LILLY, Bookseller, 17 and 18, New-street, Covent-garden.—Address 25, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, W.C.

NOTICE.—The ARCHIEPISCOPAL LIBRARY at LAMBETH PALACE will be CLOSED, by order, for the reason, on and after the 5th of September, until the 10th of October. Lambeth Library, 27th of August, 1870.

TO AUTHORS, &c.—A Gentleman of Experience, who is in the habit of undertaking Literary Work, will be happy to REVISE MSS. or make any suggestions calculated to promote the interest of a Publication. Address ALFA, Post-office, Deal.

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THAT modern spirit of liberalism which is gradually developing into something Christian, at least as far above "tolerance" as tolerance is above intolerance, can scarcely be turned to nobler or more useful account than when it is employed in re-casting the history of the struggles and changes by and through which our civilization has reached its present stage. So deeply ingrained in the national character has been the temper of partisanship, more particularly in relation to matters ecclesiastical and political, that it has become an almost universal habit to regard historical impartiality as an impossible phenomenon. Each succeeding year, however, is now bringing with it proofs that the old reproach is dying away. Even in the domain of theological contention, a more charitable spirit and wider views are taking the place of the once prevalent bitterness which has ever seemed to be necessarily associated with positive opinions on speculative subjects. The book before us is a notable instance of the great advance towards truthful and charitable interpretation which marks our time. Our literature contains few, if any, more valuable contributions towards an intelligent comprehension of a period fraught with interest and importance, the period of the Conquest and its consolidation. We can hardly pronounce a higher eulogium than to say that Mr. Church's *Life of St. Anselm* forms a worthy companion to Mr. R. W. Morison's *Life of St. Bernard*. Together they constitute as complete and charming a history of the two finest characters of the eleventh and twelfth centuries as may win the interest of the general reader, and enable him without toil or effort to comprehend the nature of the elements and influences then working to produce the England that has since succeeded. Without being strongly dramatic in its character, Mr. Church's work exhibits clearly as on a stage the principal personages of the time, with all their motives and actions, their rivalries and aspirations, their difficulties and contentions, through a medium clarified by his own intense desire to hold the balance of historical judgment with unbiassed hand. He is able to do justice to his hero's remarkable combination of qualities apparently the most opposite, and which constitute him one of the most attractive characters not merely of the Middle Ages but of all history, and at the same time to enable us to appreciate the Red King's jealousy of the encroachments of Rome on the royal prerogative, which brought him into collision with Anselm.

An Italian by birth, and educated at Bee, chiefly by the famous Lanfranc, his predecessor both in the priory of that monastery and in the primacy of Canterbury, Anselm was one of those men who are born to achieve greatness, but are fated to achieve it in a way least expected or desired by them. In a time when every man who was not a hand-labourer was bound to be either soldier or monk, his native studiousness and piety naturally made him the latter. That the vocation was one which in an untamed and uncontrollable age afforded the

only refuge to the scholar and the devotee, must be allowed even by those who fail to sympathize with the special conditions of its exercise. The illusions of a sworn celibacy had not then at least been dispelled. Modern society was in its earliest infancy, and the more advanced lessons of life belonged to a higher class than had yet been reached. It was reserved for a future age, an age perhaps that is still in the future, to comprehend that woman is as essential a factor in humanity as man, entitled to share his lessons of experience, and that to ignore the relations of the sexes is to omit one of the most fundamental elements in human progress. Anselm was a monk, but how intensely human, and wise in his humanity, he was, is shown by many traits, of which the following anecdote affords an instance. A pious but disheartened pedagogue came to him in despair, asking what was to be done with his boys, for

"do what we will," he said, "they are perverse and incorrigible; we do not cease beating them day and night, and they only get worse."—"And you don't cease beating them?" said Anselm: "what do they turn into when they grow up?"—"They turn only dull and brutal," was the answer. "Well, you have had luck in the pains you spend on their training," said Anselm, "if you only turn men into beasts."—"But what are we to do then?" said the Abbot; "in every kind of way we constrain them to improve, and it is no use."—"Constrain them!" Tell me, my lord Abbot, if you planted a tree in your garden, and tied it up on all sides, so that it could not stretch forth its branches, what sort of tree would it turn out when, after some years, you gave it room to spread? Would it not be good for nothing—full of tangled and crooked boughs? And whose fault would this be but yours, who had put such constant constraint upon it? And this is just what you do with your boys. You plant them in the garden of the Church, that they may grow and bear fruit to God. But you cram them round to such a degree with terrors and threats and blows, that they are utterly debarred from the enjoyment of any freedom. . . . They see nothing in you of love, or kindness, or goodwill, or tenderness towards them; they cannot believe you mean any good by them, and put down all you do to dislike and ill-nature. Hatred and mistrust grow with them as they grow; and they go about with downcast eyes, and cannot look you in the face. But, for the love of God, I wish you would tell me why you are so harsh with them. Are they not human beings? Are they not of the same nature as you are? Would you like, if you were what they are, to be treated as you treat them?"

And the colloquy ended by the Abbot falling at Anselm's feet, and confessing his error, and promising amendment, as if he had been himself but a naughty boy.

There was much in common between Anselm and Lanfranc, so far as wisdom of this kind was concerned. "For every soul its proportionate food," Anselm used to say. In laying down rules for the guidance of their monastery, Lanfranc equally disclaimed the finality of a rigid uniformity, on the rational ground that, "be a man as far advanced as he may, he can have no greater fault than to think that he can improve no further; for changes in the number of the brethren, local conditions, differences of circumstances, which are frequent, varieties of opinions, some understanding things in this way, and others in that way, make it necessary for the most part that things which have been long observed should be differently arranged: hence it is that no Church scarcely can in all things follow any other." His shrewd humour well shows itself in the story

of his encounter with robbers and the reflections which he turned upon himself. Having heard of a Saint acting in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount, and offering his whip to the stealers of his horse, and thereby so touching the hearts of his despoilers that they restored to him the whole of his property, Lanfranc, under similar circumstances, thought that he might imitate the holy man with like effect: but the robbers only thought themselves mocked, and so beat him, and left him tied naked to a tree. Whereupon Lanfranc declared that he deserved the treatment, "for the Saint did it with one intention, and I with another; he did it honestly, that they might keep what he gave; I with cunning and craft, that they might restore and not keep."

In the finer, though less obtrusive, graces of the spirit Anselm surpassed his instructor. Though "a dogmatist of the dogmatists," his mind was not content to receive anything upon mere authority. Even the existence of God was a thing to be proved by reason; and our author fairly awards him the credit of having first evolved the germs of the philosophy which long afterwards gained so much fame for Descartes. His natural bent was towards studies of this sort, and when delayed at Rome by his appeal to the Pope against the King's demands, he set himself in quiet retirement to compose a treatise on the *rationale* of the Incarnation. The difficult problem of reconciling justice with charity had found a noble solution at his hands when Lanfranc disputed the claim of Elphege to martyrdom on the ground that he had been put to death, not for religion, but for refusing to ransom his life at the expense of his tenants. Anselm, with a rare estimation of conduct as above opinion, answered that one who had died rather than oppress his tenants had died for righteousness, and that "he who dies for righteousness dies a martyr for Christ." Gentle, affectionate, and self-forgetting as he was, with qualities all calculated to win the hearts of men, it is not difficult to comprehend his absolute aversion for the responsible dignities thrust upon him. Probably no one before or since has uttered the *nolo episcopari* with such genuine earnestness as Anselm when forced to become Archbishop of Canterbury. The circumstances altogether form one of the strangest episodes in history. Lanfranc's death had followed that of the Conqueror. The Red King had made his friend and counsellor the infamous Flambard, Bishop of Durham; and instead of filling up the vacancy at Canterbury, seized the revenues for his own use. Anselm, whose fame was already great, had come to England to see a sick friend and transact business connected with his monastery. Arriving at Canterbury he was hailed as the future Archbishop; so precisely did the repute of his character harmonize with the popular sense of need. Passing on to Chester, Anselm was received with great honour by the King, and at once justified the general estimate of his courage by remonstrating with William on his conduct. The remonstrance seems to have had but little effect, but five months afterwards, when ready to return to Normandy, Anselm found himself detained by the King's refusal of leave to depart. Eadmer, whom, with other good authorities, our author has diligently consulted, says little in explanation of this caprice of the King; and we are left to suppose that William had a sort of dull

instinct that he might have to fill up the vacancy some day, and that Anselm was the best person for the purpose. He, therefore, kept Anselm in England on the chance of his being necessary, till the impatience of the nobles and bishops exhibited itself in a manner so singular as to excite the astonishment of Eadmer himself. The device consisted in a formal request to the King to allow prayers to be offered in all the churches "that God would put it into the King's heart to raise up the widowed see from its scandalous and unprecedented desolation." To this quaint proposition the King assented, with the remark that "the Church might ask what it liked, but he should not give up doing what he chose." The bishops took him at his word, and actually fixed upon Anselm to draw up the form of prayer. The King, scoffing at the idea of Anselm being disinterested in the matter, remained obstinate, until the alarm soon after occasioned by a dangerous illness induced him to consent to Anselm's nomination. For the scene that followed we must refer the reader to the book itself. Anselm's refusal of the proffered dignity was so vehement that he burst into a passion of tears and the blood gushed from his nostrils. His opposition was of no avail, and as soon as he could free himself from the violence of his friends he rushed to the King, exclaiming "I tell thee, my lord King, that thou shalt not die of this sickness; and hence I wish you to know how easily you may alter what has been done with me, for I have not acknowledged, nor do I acknowledge its validity." It is not surprising that when William recovered he regretted the promises made in sickness. Ruffian in some respects as he was, Rufus had a spice of almost womanly fancifulness in his composition. Flouted by Anselm for his outrages on Church and State, and feeling the very contrast between their characters as a reproach to himself, he yet could not help having a sort of sneaking liking for the man he was always plaguing. Half won, in spite of himself, by the indomitable sweetness and truthfulness of Anselm's character, like a spoilt child, he would not own or show it. This conflict of his moods naturally exhibited itself in petulance. He would not for the world really hurt Anselm, but he would tease and aggravate him to almost any extent. On Anselm's offering to make amends if he had offended him, William replied, "No, I have nothing to accuse him of; but I will not grant him my favour, because I do not hear any reason why I should." Anselm wondered what this "reason why" meant. The bishops said it meant a present of money. Anselm refused to insult the King by offering to buy his favour as he would a horse or an ass for money, and so gave away the money he had already intended for a free gift to the King. When told of this, William declared that he hated him more than ever, and that Anselm might leave the country as soon as he liked, without waiting for his blessing. The undercurrent of affection that mingled with the King's expressed enmity appeared equally in their final quarrel on Anselm requesting permission to make a second visit to Rome. The request was a surprise, and William refused it, saying that Anselm could have no sin requiring such absolution; and that as for counsel he was more fit to give it to the Pope than the Pope to him. Then he sent a message desiring the archbishop, if he

went, to carry off none of the King's property,—a fashion of granting the leave desired, and at the same time inflicting a petty insult that indicated a littleness scarcely masculine in its character. And so indeed William seems to have felt it, for he was soon heartily ashamed of himself, and on Anselm's presenting himself to take his leave the King could not help betraying his softer side and accepting the archbishop's blessing.

The occasion of Anselm's visit to Rome forms the main point of interest for the serious student of history. It is on Mr. Church's treatment of this part of his subject that the value of his work for ecclesiastical and political purposes depends. The question is a complicated one; the king's supremacy over the Church in England had not yet been formally asserted and defined by statute. The Conqueror had indeed declared in language which Gregory the Seventh could ill brook, that he would do no fealty to the Holy Father; and his successor claimed the right of deciding for himself as to which of the two rival Popes of the day he would recognize. In this they appear to have but followed the custom of the Norman dukes, who had always claimed ecclesiastical supremacy in their respective dominions. The clergy, however, had, since the days of Augustine, received their orders and investitures from Rome. Those who hold that the mission of St. Augustine was little else than an officious intrusion upon an already established Church may condemn such recognition of foreign ecclesiastical authority as irregular and unpatriotic. Mr. Church, wisely, we think, simplifies the question by ignoring altogether any claim which may be set up on behalf of an independent Church existing originally in Britain. The rule had long been accepted by Western Christendom that a metropolitan must go to Rome for his *pallium*. Lanfranc had done this, without any objection on the part of the Conqueror; but in the days of Anselm there were two claimants for the chair of St. Peter; and William, who was jealous of his going at all, founded an excuse upon the difficulty of deciding which was the true Pope. Anselm had already acknowledged Urban; but the King denied the right of any man in England to acknowledge a Pope without his leave. Thus on the one side was the King's jealousy for his own authority, and on the other the archbishop's regard for the established order and the preservation of Christianity and civilization, of which the head-quarters were at Rome, and the hopelessness of finding any other barrier against the King's capricious tyranny. In the course of time another element showed itself, that of a popular aspiration for national independence of all external authority whatsoever; but at the time of which we are speaking there seemed to be no appeal against the brutal mis-rule which was rousing the awakening conscience of Europe, save to the recognized head of the Church. The very manner in which our author balances the conflicting claims of home authority, and those of what was undoubtedly at that time the higher civilization of Rome, shows an admirable impartiality of spirit. Refusing to judge one age by the standard of another, he sums up his conclusions in an admirable passage, from which we can extract only a few sentences:—

"Thus," he says, "began that system of appeals to Rome, and of inviting foreign interference in our

home concerns, which grew to such a mischievous and scandalous height; and Anselm was the beginner of it. Yet he began it not only in good faith but with good reason. He had the strongest grounds and the most urgent motives for insisting on it; and his single-handed contest with power in order to maintain it was one of the steps, and though serving but for the time, not the least noble and impressive of the steps, in the long battle of law against tyranny, of reason against self-will, of faith in right against worldliness and brute-force. It is true that, unanswerable as Anselm's pleas were according to the universal traditions and understandings of the time, the instinct of the lawless King and his subservient prelates was right, even when they knew not how to silence Anselm and their own conscience. They were right, though for wrong reasons, in their jealousy of any rival to the crown in England; and experience has amply shown, century after century, that supreme and irresponsible authority has no protection against the most monstrous abuse by being for spiritual ends. But in Anselm's time all this was yet future, and men must do their work with the instruments and under the conditions of the present. In England Anselm had stood only for right and liberty. Law was unknown except to ensnare and oppress. Anselm taught his generation to appeal from force and arbitrary will to law. It was idle to talk of appealing to law in England; its time had not yet come. But there was a very real and living law in Christendom. On it Anselm cast himself. We see, perhaps, in what he did an appeal against his King to a foreign power. If we see with the eyes of his own age, we shall see the only appeal practicable then from arbitrary rule to law."

Anselm, it is true, found himself disillusionized on reaching Rome. His disgust at the worldliness and venality of those in the highest offices was too great to be removed by the remarkable burst of indignation at his wrongs, to which vent was given by honest Bishop Reinger. The victory indeed lay finally with Anselm, but the means whereby it was accomplished say little for the Church as a medium and instrument of justice. That Anselm was himself blameless in thought, word and deed, in the difficult circumstances under which he lived and acted, and that he preserved his faith in man and God, and could still seek the higher law of truth and love, and live in all respects the noble life of a spotless humanity; and, further, that being what he was he found a generation able to appreciate and venerate him, cannot fail to show us that while human excellence is of too strong a growth to be extinguished in the worst of times, it may often be engendered and nourished by circumstances apparently the most unfavourable for its development. The Church in canonizing Anselm but ratified the popular judgment long since passed on his character; and his biographer, a final proof of his independence, boldly declares his greater respect for the consecration of his memory by Dante, than for "the indignity of the canonization at the hands of Borgia."

No one can read Mr. Church's book without feeling that in making the intimate acquaintance of Anselm he is gaining a friend whom he will ever value and cherish as one of the sweetest and noblest characters that has ever existed.

Reflections, Historical and Critical, on the Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge. By C. M. Ingleby, M.A. LL.D. (Cambridge, Hall & Son.)

At a time when metaphysics are so little studied and so little appreciated in England,

it betokens some courage in Dr. Ingleby to urge that Cambridge ought to make greater efforts to promote the study of philosophy. We are accustomed to hear the claims of science urged; but then science is just now in favour: its supporters are numerous and influential, and sure of at least a hearing; while metaphysics are pursued by few and ridiculed by many. Dr. Ingleby has one great advantage in his favour when he comes forward as an advocate of change. He has not only displayed ability and knowledge as a metaphysician; he is himself a Cambridge man, and he is well acquainted with his University, while the great mass of the advocates of science are very ignorant of the character of the institutions they propose to reform. Yet even Dr. Ingleby has made a slip or two. In one instance, indeed, he has understated his own case:—Mr. Taylor, of Clare, was bracketed twelfth wrangler in 1865; so only one Fellowship has as yet been given solely for distinction in moral sciences. Again, Dr. Ingleby is mistaken in making Prof. Maurice wholly an Oxford man; for Prof. Maurice was an undergraduate, first of Trinity College and then of Trinity Hall. Even were Dr. Ingleby correct in his statement, we cannot agree with him in thinking the appointment of a stranger would have the air of a very humiliating confession; on the contrary, we think Dr. Ingleby is nearer the truth when he praises the spirit which has led Oxford to choose Prof. Clifton, and which, we may add, has led Dr. Ingleby's own college to go outside the two Universities in order to adopt Dr. Foster; such elections tend to break down barriers of exclusion that have only done damage to the cause of learning.

With Dr. Ingleby's special complaints it is hardly within our province to deal, and we must defer to another time the larger question, whether the system of lavishly rewarding those who are successful in what Prof. Huxley justly calls the competitive "racecourses" is a sound one or not. We agree with much of what Dr. Ingleby says, and we join with him in condemning the list of books prescribed at Cambridge for the Moral Sciences Tripos, for it is difficult to see on what principles it is framed; but there is one point in this work that we cannot pass over. We shall not remark on Dr. Ingleby's style. Style is, after all, a matter of taste; but we do protest against such contemptuous abuse of the thinkers from whom Dr. Ingleby differs as is contained in the following sentences:—

"That which goes under the name of philosophy, in Whewell, is indeed a miserable and attenuated fragment. It consists in the assertion and illustration of a few necessary and inseparable antitheses, such as Fact and Idea, and in stating and exemplifying their correlations. 'Knowledge requires ideas. Reality requires things.' These with Whewell were ultimate truths! The Master, bred in a mixed atmosphere of scholasticism and mathematics, and subsequently trained (some say very inadequately) in physics, thought it no impertinence in himself to opine that on a matter which had occupied the greatest intellects in the world, there was nothing to be discovered. . . . The simple fact is, Kant's *force* has never been excelled, and his *scope* has never been enlarged by any but Hegel. No other man's horizon has ever reduced Kant's to a foreground. No other author has ever swallowed up Kant, and reproduced him in the form of a new tissue. To Hamilton or Mansel, or any other herbivorous feeder, who, having sniffed at some of Kant's *orts*, pretends that he has done that feat, the great sage

may borrow the geologist's reply to the ramping and roaring owner of the 'tail, horns and hoofs':—

You know you *can't* eat ME!
Why—you're a ruminating graminivorous animal!

Just as soon should we believe that an ox had devoured a lion."

These are not isolated passages: the tone in which Mr. Mill and Prof. Bain are spoken of is to us equally displeasing. German philosophy is, no doubt, too little studied in this country, and there are few among us who know Kant as well as Dr. Ingleby does; but such language towards his opponents is more likely to prejudice than advance the cause he has at heart.

VERSIFICATION.

The Laws of Verse, or Principles of Versification exemplified in Metrical Translations; together with an Annotated Reprint of the Inaugural Address to the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association at Exeter. By J. J. Sylvester, LL.D., F.R.S. (Longmans & Co.)

Remarks on Quantity and Metre. By Valerius. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

DR. SYLVESTER'S work bears obvious traces of its origin. The author began with a single fly-leaf, containing a translation of "Tyrrhena Regum," for distribution among the audience at a Penny Reading, where he was to recite the ode. This—"doubled subsequently into a half-sheet, augmented with notes, assimilating to itself fresh matter, and leading me off with unintended analyses and discussions—has grown up, by successive steps and additions, into its present form, the simulacrum of a full-fledged book." The surprise of the author at the result will not, however, be shared by the reader upon finding that one-third of the work has only the remotest connexion with the main subject, but consists of an address delivered before a scientific body, and a discussion that ensued between Mr. Lewes, the author, and other metaphysicians, on Kant's view of Space and Time, whether he thought them Forms of Thought or Forms of Intuition. Besides, instead of closely applying himself to his theme, even when discussing it, Dr. Sylvester continually makes short excursions from his subject. Where he lives, where he has lived, where he is going to live, what countries he has visited, what sort of people he consorts with, what are the lectures that made most impression on his mind, what was the first article he wrote and the last, who lived opposite him in Lincoln's Inn Fields, who succeeded him as Professor at Woolwich, and how he discovered "the whole theory of canonical binary forms for odd degrees, and, as far as yet made out, for even degrees too, at one evening sitting, with a decanter of port wine to sustain nature's flagging energies, in a back office," are a few of the numerous irrelevant topics introduced. This persistent intrusion of personal matters is, perhaps, harmless; but the author's egotism often takes the form of disparaging other men and their work, and then it becomes offensive. Professor Newman, on whatever subject he may write, is, one would suggest, worthy of serious argument; but Dr. Sylvester thinks otherwise, and, in discussing one of the Professor's cardinal doctrines, goes so far as to say, that for him to argue against it "would be like reasoning upon colours with one who is born colour-blind."

Mr. Lowell is spoken of as "one who is said to write excellent poetry himself;" and, in giving an English version of Uhland's 'Das Schloss am Mure,' Dr. Sylvester lets us know "he is informed" Mr. Longfellow has translated the same poem. And not only individuals, but whole classes of men are treated with similar injustice. Scriven's version of Horace appears to be ignored by English translators in their prefaces. This neglect may be explained in several satisfactory ways; but Dr. Sylvester has his own explanation. He attributes it to the fact that the gentleman alluded to "probably omitted to enrol himself as a member of any of the influential Societies of Mutual Admiration and Assurance (Unlimited) which undertake to guide the taste of the town."

It is time, however, to pass from the author to his work. Dr. Sylvester is a firm believer in the doctrine that Art beats Nature all the world over; and with the examples before him of Dryden and Schiller and Byron and Alfieri, he asks, "Who shall say a poet is born and not made?" Versification has a technical side, quite as well capable of being reduced to rules as that of painting or any other fine art. Accordingly, he proceeds to give us exemplifications from his own pen of the laws of verse he would promulgate. The first example is a translation of Horace, Od. iii. 29. Upon reading this we must confess we are unable to agree with the estimate formed of it when first given to the world at the Penny Reading. "Of all the performances that took place," its author tells us, "it was universally admitted that next to 'That Rogue Riley,' a comic song sung by a gifted young lady, Horace's 'Invitation to Mæcenæas to pass a day with him in the country,' called forth the greatest demonstration of public favour, and I was told by some military friends who were present from the neighbouring garrison, the very national school children in the first rows, who poked their fun over Marc Anthony's funeral oration on Julius Cæsar, were too much awed to laugh, and looked on and listened in rapt and solemn wonderment." We suspect others were poking fun besides the children in the front rows; but that our readers may form an opinion of the merits of the work, we quote the opening passage of the well-known ode:—

Birth of Tyrrhenian regal line!
In unstopped cask, a mellow brew
Roses and myrrh those locks of thine
Fresh pressed Mæcenæas! to bedew,
Long wait thee here. Shake off delay,
Nor spray-washed Tibur still gaze on
Nor Æfule's (sic) slope, nor heights survey
Of patricidal Telegon.

The admirable passage—"Vixi: cras vel atra nube polum," &c.—is thus rendered—

I've lived: to-morrow let high Jove
Black cloud or sunshine, as he may,
Pour o'er the Pole! what 's come and gone
To frustrate, doth defy his power;
Or aught to unshape or make undone
Once ravished by the flying hour.

The ode, in Dr. Sylvester's hands, thus concludes—

Not mine, if straining topmasts roar
'Neath Afric's storms, with piteous prayers
Or bargaining vows each God to implore,
Lest Cypress or fine Tyrian wares
Add treasure to the ravening seas!
Me then, upborne on pair-oared craft,
Shall twin-lit Pollux and the breeze
Safe through the tossed Ægean waft.

If this is a legitimate exemplification of principles, we freely own we are not converts to the principles. The translation is not distinguished for its closeness to the original, and is altogether wanting in melody; some of the verses being positively ugly. A friend of the author, we are told, strongly objected to the phrase, "Pour o'er the pole!" and we concur in the objection. Indeed, in almost all cases where there was choice of two or more terms, we fancy the author has selected the least suitable: for instance, let us take the following verses:—

Thou heed'st what form the State becoms,
And watchful fear'st for Rome from far
What Ind or realm of Cyrus schemes,
Bactria or Tanais rent with war.

Here, without commenting on the substitution of "Bactria" for the Bactra of the original, we very much doubt if *torn* would not be a better equivalent for "discors" than the word employed. On turning to a note on the passage, however, the peculiar aptitude of *rent* is insisted on thus: "Notice the *tr* and *tn* of the first and third words collected in inverted order in the word *rent*. Contrast the effect of *rent* with its equivalent in sense, *torn*, when the system of sounds is left unclosed."

Dr. Sylvester's translations from the German are not more happy than those from Horace. 'Die Ideale' of Schiller, 'Des Goldschmieds Töchterlein' of Uhland, and the same poet's 'Der Wirthin Töchterlein,' are especially defective; and the last-named will not bear comparison, either for strict fidelity to the original or for poetic beauty, with the rendering given in 'Flowers of Fatherland,' a work recently reviewed in these columns. It is quite impossible for us to follow Dr. Sylvester in the discussion of the various principles he enunciates. The laws of Anastomosis and Syzygy he promulgates deserve the attention of all students of literature, and the theory of Accentual Feet, based on the principle laid down by Edgar Poe, is one in which he will have many followers. There is no doubt rhythmical feet can be reduced into musical notation. Poe's Essay on the 'Rationale of Verse' (not "Versification," as Dr. Sylvester quotes the title, in order to show that it ought to be called "Rationale of Metre") implies this; but the poet's reason for not adopting it in explaining them is a mystery, unless, indeed, Dr. Sylvester's conjecture is right, that he was ignorant of the forms of written music. We agree with our author that the interpretation of apparently short feet in poetry by the musical rest, will explain many difficulties which Poe evaded. But Dr. Sylvester has, after all, read Poe to little account when he makes the American poet responsible for saying that feet in modern metre are of equal length. That all rhythmical feet are not of the same length, is what Poe strenuously affirms throughout his Essay; and he has taken much trouble to explain that a dactyl is not equivalent to a trochee, or an anapaest to an iambus, but that when these so-called dactyls and anapaests occur in trochaic and iambic metres, they are bastard trochees and bastard iambuses. Again, Dr. Sylvester holds that a trochee is admissible anywhere in an English iambic line, provided two trochees do not occur in succession. Now, Poe has attempted to show the possibility of introducing two consecutive trochees in an iambic metre when "vehemence is to be

strongly expressed," as he says he did in 'Al Aaraaf,' when describing "the sudden and rapid advent of a star":—

Headlong hitherward o'er the starry sea.

It is certainly surprising to find a writer so ignorant of the authorities he professes to have studied, not to mention the complacent way he confesses ignorance of works which it was his duty to have read before entering upon his subject. Dr. Sylvester refers to a very defective little treatise recently issued under the title 'Rules of Rhyme.' He does not seem ever to have heard of Dr. Guest's 'History of English Rhythms.'

'Remarks on Quantity and Metre' is a small work of forty pages, written in an oracular and pedantic style. It is another attempt to revive a taste for the introduction and acclimatisation of classical metres in English poetry, and to govern verse by the laws of quantity, and not accent. A long poem in English hexameters, strictly on the model of the Latin, is almost, if not entirely, impossible from the deficiency in our language of spondaic words. The result of all attempts is either a tripping verse essentially dactylic, or, where a proper amount of spondee is forced in, a jolting, cumbrous rhythm. The pamphlet before us is written with a view to convince readers of the strength, beauty and harmony of quantitative metres, utterly repugnant to our English ears when written in a language like our own, to which they are unsuited. The author appends to his essay a specimen in twenty-eight lines of so-called hexameters, "freely treated for narrative purposes;" and we must say it is a most doleful strain. Even in so short a sample we have lines of so prosaic and unidiomatic English as these:—

Where seas are found not nor name for ocean is heard there.

Next morn that prosperous island
Was seen, with mountains and fields of verdurous
herbage,
Numerous herds grazing were seen and fertile corn-
lands
And the cities white-walled, with temples splendid
above them.

Valerius has a long digression on the metaphysical principles of Art, in which we are told that "the mode of expression and the metrical form always react on the treatment of the subject," which we can quite believe. In the present case, they react with evident disadvantage on the author's poetical composition.

Carta de Cristobal de Colon enviada de Lisboa á Barcelona—[Letter of Christopher Columbus sent from Lisbon to Barcelona in March 1493]. (Vienna.)

It was not until 1856 that 'The History of the Catholic Kings,' compiled by the well-known "Bachiler Andrés Bernaldez" (the Cura de los Palacios of Washington Irving), was printed in Granada, under the editorship of Señor Alcántara, a scholar whose untimely death is lamented by every student of the early historical literature of Spain. The Cura and Columbus were, it is recorded, on the most friendly terms, and that the necessary documents were placed, by command of the Catholic Kings, in the Cura's hands for incorporation in his 'History.' In chapter 118 of the Cura's work will be found a plain unvarnished account of the discovery of the Indies. It opens thus:—"In the name of the all-powerful Creator. There was a man of Genoa, a dealer in printed

books, who traded in this land of Vandalusia, who was named Christopher Columbus, a man of great genius without much knowledge of letters, but very dextrous in the art of cosmography and of the division of the world, and who judged from what he had read in Ptolemy and in other books, and of his own ingenuity, how and in what manner the world is, in which we are born and live." During the last half-century the intense interest felt in Columbus himself, as well as in his discoveries, notably by Spaniards, Americans, and Englishmen, has resulted in the collection and publication of well-authenticated facts by the laborious Navarrete in Spanish, and the story has lost nothing of its force by being clothed in the elegant idiomatic English of Washington Irving, and in the nervous prose of Mr. Helps. So much for what may be called "the greater work." Mr. Varnhagen's small and elegantly-printed volume puts us in possession of an exact copy, in black letter, of the text of the unique pamphlet in "Gutenberg type," now in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana of Milan. This pamphlet is supposed to be unique, and supplies (in Mr. Varnhagen's opinion) the original text of the letter despatched by Columbus, immediately on his arrival in Lisbon, to the Catholic Kings. There are four copies, more or less similar, of this letter, in manuscript and in type:—the Latin translation by Cozco, printed at Rome in 1493; the copy at Simancas, used by Navarrete; a manuscript in Mr. Varnhagen's possession; and the Milan copy above alluded to. Mr. Varnhagen who, in 1858, published, at Valencia, a copy of his manuscript, with notes and an introduction, now thinks that the Milan is the *princeps*, and that it was printed and published at Barcelona in 1493, this *princeps* being without date or place.

This letter, written by Columbus, and dated on board his *caraval*, off the Canaries, on the 15th of February, 1493, and to which a postscript is added, dated the 4th of March, is, in Navarrete's copy, and that of Cozco, addressed to a certain Rafael Xansis, or Sanchez. Mr. Varnhagen, however, with no little ingenuity, urges that, with a slight addition of a single word here and there, this same letter may be the one addressed to the Catholic Kings by Columbus, as an announcement of his arrival and a sort of preface to his diary.

To the ordinary reader, the controversy as to whether this letter was addressed to Sanchez or the Catholic Kings will be without interest, but to the archaeological student it is of importance. Mr. Varnhagen has studied his subject both in Spain and in the Antilles, and in an elegant 12mo. pamphlet of 86 pages gives us the result of his labours:—so conscientious an avoidance of bookmaking merits our warmest thanks. After a most careful examination and collation of the four texts, Mr. Varnhagen is convinced that they are all derived from the same original. Señor Gayangos published an article in the *America* of April, 1867, which we have not seen, but judge from Mr. Varnhagen's remarks that he differs with him as to this Milan text being a private communication addressed by Columbus to his friend the "Treasurer." Reading the letter with the three or four additions made by Mr. Varnhagen, it may reasonably be assumed to have been addressed to Ferdinand and Isabella; for instance, "Where I found very many islands, inhabited by people without number, and of all I took possession

for your Highnesses by proclamation, the royal standard unfurled, without let or hindrance."

Speaking of his discoveries, Columbus writes: "To the first I discovered I gave the name of San Salvador, in honour of that great Majesty who has marvellously given it to us—the Indians call it Guanahani; to the second I gave the name of the Island of Santa Maria de Concepcion; to the third, La Fernandina; to the fourth, Isabella; and to the fifth, Juana—and thus to each one a new name." Speaking of the people—"They are free from idolatry, save that all consider that strength and good are in heaven, and believe very strongly that I, the ships, and the people with me came from heaven." We fear that four centuries of closer commune with the white man has created a very different impression. "I have found no monsters here, nor notice of any, but one island of 'Caribes,' which is the second at the entrance of the Indies, and peopled by a race which are known in all the other islands to be very ferocious, the which eat human flesh. They have numerous canoes, in which they overrun all the islands, seizing and robbing wherever they can." Many more interesting extracts might be made from this letter did our space permit.

Of this so-called Milan edition, a photogenic fac-simile has been executed and published, under the direction of the Marqués d'Adda. Mr. Varnhagen visited Barcelona for the purpose of verifying the date, in April, 1493, when Columbus arrived there, but, unfortunately, without effect. We think Mr. Varnhagen's reason for doubting this letter to have been addressed to the "Escribano de Racion" somewhat weak, so far as he relies upon such reasoning as this, that "Columbus, with the constant labour that he had with writing his 'Diary' to be presented clean (limpio) to the king, it is hardly likely he would find time to write circular letters to his friends in his own hand; neither would it be easy for him to find an amanuensis on board his small *caraval* from among the unoccupied pilots, who were, probably, the only men on board who could write."

The strength of the argument is the official phraseology of the letter itself, and it may have been handed over to the "Escribano de Racion" for revision and publication. Neither the Simancas copy nor the Milan text appears to have the address of Xansis, or Sanchez, but merely the following: "This letter was written by Columbus to the 'Escribano de Racion' of the newly-discovered islands of the Indies, contained in another to their Highnesses."

In addition to his Spanish work, Mr. Varnhagen has printed a pamphlet, in Italian, 'Upon the importance of an inedited MS. in the Imperial Library at Vienna, to verify which was the first island discovered by Columbus, and of other points bearing upon the history of America.'

Of Mr. Varnhagen's 'Vespucci' we must take another opportunity to speak.

Selections from the Prose Works of John Milton; with Critical Remarks and Elucidations. Edited by the Rev. James J. G. Graham, M.A., Oxon. (Hurst & Blackett.)

WE all remember how Sir Henry Lee, in 'Woodstock,' defied Colonel Everard Markham to quote anything from a poet who was equal to Shakspeare. The Puritan soldier

recited some lines which the Cavalier acknowledged to be supremely beautiful, though a Presbyterian or an Anabaptist had been the author of them. The lines are familiar now in every household, but the author of them, as Scott remarks, "had then obtained no celebrity, his fame resting on the basis rather of his polemical and political publications, than on the poetry doomed in after-days to support the eternal structure of his immortality." The author was Milton, and when Sir Henry Lee heard the name of the republican sophist, as he called him, there was no hard word in the Vocabulary of Uncompliments which he did not fling at him; but with the vituperation there was acknowledgment of unbounded admiration for the poetry, if not for the poet. In a similar spirit, Keble, after he had read the prose works of Milton for the first time, remarked to Sir John Coleridge, that he found things written, now, as if an angel had held the pen, and again, things more like Cobbett's style than anything he knew of. If Sir Henry Lee had edited Milton, he would have done it in the style of Mr. Graham; and Mr. Graham has further done it with something of the sentiment of Mr. Keble. He recognizes the angel's guidance and Cobbett's utterances, or the utterances like those of Cobbett which Keble recognized. Mr. Graham, moreover, distinguishes. He retains the angel, but he ejects Cobbett with very little ceremony. Nothing can well be more frank or amusing than the way in which Mr. Graham has set to his work. He reverences Milton when Milton agrees with Mr. Graham: he has a sort of mingled pity and contempt for Milton when Milton does not agree with Mr. Graham. Mr. Graham is at his wit's ends to account for the differences of opinion, because Milton, undoubtedly, was a man of profound sense. This is so manifest where Milton and Mr. Graham are of the same way of thinking, that Mr. Graham is profoundly grieved that Milton's common sense should fail him when, at other times, he comes to conclusions totally different from those complacently arrived at by Mr. Graham. The reverend editor has full, and no doubt conscientious, belief in the divine institution and the divinely relegated powers of the Episcopacy. Milton has other ideas about bishops, and Mr. Graham is lost in astonishment. He then sees in Milton nothing but malice and bitterness and all uncharitableness. Much (where Mr. Graham's prejudices are ruffled) "is scarcely worth reading." Milton's political opinions, fie!—Milton's religious opinions, shame upon them! He is to be avoided. He would make disloyal citizens, and mar the best of Christians! He is a "red-hot republican," says Mr. Graham, who is himself perplexed, and expects the world to be very much astonished at his editing any portion of the works of such a personage. But then, Milton is not half so red-hot a republican as he seems; and "the" author of 'Paradise Lost' and the 'Areopagitica' must always have a certain value, whether or not we agree with some particular conclusions; and so the terrible republican reaches the sympathies and charities of the editor, who allows that Milton, who saw no harm in overthrowing the Throne and extinguishing as much of the Church as was to be found in the bishops, has his fervent love and admiration, and that he was, on the whole, a great and good man. The Christian charity exemplified here, is really abundant,

for, at other times, Mr. Graham seems to look upon Milton as little better than the Satan whom he so grandly painted. Kindly feeling comes at last, and Mr. Graham bends like St. Michael stooping to pay a compliment to the monarch of Pandemonium.

After awhile, Mr. Graham falls back into doubt, and again breaks away from it: "We care not for Milton's public and political character," he says; "we know that he had strange notions concerning divorce and polygamy; we remember that the taint of Arianism is found in his later works, but still we can pardon all his faults,"—and so on. Still, Mr. Graham deprecates Milton's "mistaken patriotism"; but he cannot but love the erring patriot, with all his naughtiness. He does not like Milton's opinions, but he is carried away by the language in which they are clothed.

The samples of Milton's prose writings which Mr. Graham has given to such of the public as are not acquainted with them are judiciously selected. They comprise the Five Treatises on Religious Liberty, the three on Domestic Liberty, and the four treatises on Civil Liberty, with some "smaller game." The most important of all these is, undoubtedly, the speech on the Liberty of the Press, well known to even moderately-read men, under the title of 'Areopagitica.' There is nothing nobler in the English language. It is at once frank and subtle, bristling with proofs of what it asserts, and fortified by buttresses of reasoning to support its arguments. It is as close in its logic as it is wide-embracing in its views. It is fully as witty as it is wise; and, if there be a dull line in it, the writer may say, as a later essayist said, that he was dull by design, having particular purpose therein. Milton wrote in support of the freedom which he loved, or, as Mr. Graham curiously puts it, "All Milton's writings are in defence of that thing which he called Liberty—a subject on which he and some of his contemporaries went mad."

In the opinion of the editor, the characteristic of the essays on Religious Liberty is "implacable hatred to prelatical episcopacy." Milton's sentiments on Divorce and on Education are pronounced "simply absurd." No good man can sympathize, we are told, with Milton's opinions on the Rebellion and on the execution of Charles. Pity and contempt are flung, like metaphorical brickbats, at the great English writer when he descants on what Mr. Graham considers to be "unpromising themes,"—"utterly visionary and Utopian." When Mr. Graham comes to the essay on 'The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates,' he remarks that "the enunciation of this elaborate and wicked title is quite enough to deter any from wasting their time in the perusal of the treatise itself." He has much the same to say of other works, which he nevertheless prints for others to read and admire. Mr. Graham, however, has no fear that Milton will find followers or form a sect, for this sufficient reason: "He who errs with Milton must be endowed with the same gigantic powers of soul and intellect as he possessed, which will for ever preclude any danger that might arise from studying his works." There were men of old who would have gone wrong with Plato rather than right with anybody else; and so it is with men and Milton; but as Mr. Graham assures us that men must be as wise as Milton

to be so misled, we breathe again, and acknowledge that we are all pretty safe.

With all this, we readily acknowledge that the editor has done well in giving this handsome and useful volume to the public. It deserves to be universally read, and it well merits to have a place among prize-books to be bestowed on lads with brains, and something in them. The editor's comments will occasionally amuse his readers perhaps; but comments cannot mar the text, which at once attracts and irritates the editor. Mr. Graham is in the condition of a man of taste who might have to edit Boccaccio. The book is a very naughty book indeed; but then it is in such exquisitely delicious Italian!

Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh. A.D. 1403—1528. (Edinburgh, Printed for the Scottish Burgh Records Society.)

THE Burgh Records Society has a name which describes what it is, and what its aims are. This Society has already published copies of old Burgh laws, from the earliest period down to the return of James the First to Scotland, 1424, and they intend to continue the series. Besides laws and ancient Burgh records, the Society will also publish copies of the charters of Burghs and illustrative extracts from contemporary local records. Much local, social, and even moral and family history will thus be preserved for general enlightenment. The present handsome quarto volume is not so interesting and amusing as Dr. Robert Chambers's 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' but it has an interest and an amusing power of its own. All the matter too contained in it relates to a period anterior to the earliest date in the 'Domestic Annals,' to which it may be said to form an introductory volume. One of the first circumstances likely to arrest the attention of one turning over these pages is the unfriendliness, or hostility rather, which prevailed between Scottish cities, and especially between Edinburgh and Leith. The feuds of the Italian cities of old days alone present anything like the Scottish antagonisms. If an Edinburgh merchant or tradesman so far departed from the Burgh system of hatred, as to take a man of Leith into partnership, he was fined 40s. (which sum was devoted to "kirk work"), and he forfeited his freedom for a year and a day. Where such animosity was fostered, it is almost strange to see that the Burgh people had such a love of music, that they submitted to a tax of ninepence yearly in support of the three common pipers, "for the honour of the town." The pipers were better cared for than the vagrant bairns, who were forbidden "to be seen vagand on the gait or in the kerkis," under a penalty of 40s. laid on their parents: vagrant children who "had no parent to pay," were put in the "nether hole," and sometimes were flogged with "wands." This, however, appears to have been when plague was raging. At such a season fairs ceased to be held, and even schools were dismissed. Of schools, indeed, there seems only one that was lawfully held, namely, the Grammar School. The provost and baillies, in 1520, "for reasonable causes moving them," denounced "particular scules," and decreed a fine of 10s. against every neighbour as well as burgess who sent his child to any but the

Grammar School, "to be techet in ony science but allauerlie grace buke, prymar, and plane douatt"—whatever that may be. One of the most curious things in this volume comes under the date 5th September, 1513, four days before Flodden. There were then in Edinburgh not only men who had left the royal army, but "fencible persons" who had never come forward, as they were bound to do, armed for the king's cause. The former were ordered back; the latter were ordered to set out at once; and both were threatened with the loss of life, land, and goods if they tarried. It is rare to read of Scots without stomach for a fight. Indeed, in these records, the fighting men are not scarce. If they indulged in the luxury of onslaught against the law, they occasionally smarted for it. We read, for instance, of one Wardlaw, a smith, who drew upon one Roger, and cut him grievously across the head, "in my Lord Governor's chamber and palace of peace." Wardlaw paid for it dearly. He was taken to "the trone, and there stricken through the hand, and banished the town for all the days of his life, and not to come thereinto under the pain of death." In 1521 the plague was raging, and the Scotch, resigned to lose those dear to them, could not bear to lose the infected clothes or linen in which they died. One Bessy Symerton was discovered preserving certain infected gear, but, with a certain caution, hiding the same under certain trees at one Foular's close foot. For this poor Bessy was "brint on the cheek," and sent sorrowing out of the city, to which she could never return without permission of the authorities. Another Bessy—a Bessie Brown—had to undergo banishment from the city "for her demerites." Her return was prohibited under the penalty of "byrning of hir on baith hir chekes." This banishment was, probably, like that of similar London wenches, only to outside the limits of city jurisdiction. When women of "demerites" were caught infringing the law within the city liberties, especially if they offended in matters of dress, they were taken in mock procession outside the city walls. They found refuge and fresh bowers in Cock Lane; and if they passed again within the gates with open guise of offence, they were liable to be laid by the heels. As might be expected, there are some very curious laws "statueted" here, in reference to trade. Perhaps the most singular is that in reference to bakers who brought their bread into market from bakeries outside the liberties. The wise men who ruled the city decreed that as the foreign bakers paid no dues, taxes, or imposts in comparison with their brother bakers dwelling within the walls, the former should be compelled to give more weight of bread for lower value of money. The 4d. loaf of wheat bread of the unfree bakers was to weigh 4 oz. more than the 4d. loaf "baikin within the burgh; and that the same be of fine stuff well baikin and dryet; and the grey bried six ounces mair than the grey bried baikin within this burgh, under the payn of eschiet of the bried"! If the "unfree" bakers were able to ply their calling on these terms, the free bakers must have been ruined by a protective statute which exposed them to be legally undersold by the bakers from outside of the burgh. In the case of ale-sellers, although the trade was under regulation, ale venders seem to have been under one rule, and that a stringent one,

to the effect that "No person tap or sell derrer bier than for 16d. the galoun, under the payne of strickkin furth of the heid of the barrell and deiling of the beir." This rule, however, had to be seriously modified; and the assize of ale went on a sliding scale. The best law connected with the liquor was that which provided for its strength and purity. Where the ale was bad, it was not supposed that men could be in a stout and wholesome condition; and the penalties that fell on an adulterator were heartily sanctioned by the whole community. These are among hundreds of illustrations of life and its various ways, contained in a volume which is creditable to the Scottish Burgh Records Society.

Etymologische angelsächsisch-englische Grammatik. Von J. Loth. (Verlag von R. L. Friderichs.)

A Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language. By Francis A. March. (Low & Co.)

In the works before us we have two schools of grammatical science markedly illustrated. Mr. Loth's work belongs to the old school of rules without rationale; Mr. March's to the advanced school of comparative philology. In Mr. Loth's work we have a large marshalling of paradigms, with long trains appended to them of examples supposed to be illustrative, but really of such kind as not to illustrate, but simply to stand as evidence to a rule that has been laid down, and in few cases are they exhaustive. This kind of exemplification is an imitation of Grimm's mode of writing grammar, but with the great difference that his exemplification is life and spirit, this a dead accumulation. The language is treated as an aggregate of disconnected and isolated objects, which have nothing in common but some external marks and characteristics that distinguish certain groups of a fixed type. The external form is the thread of Ariadne, which leads through the labyrinthine system of this school; and as it is requisite, in order to provide against losing one's way, that that thread should always be palpable to the touch and manifest to the vision, it stretches over the uneven surface of external formations only, but never leads into the depths below. This school of grammatical writing, which has ruled supreme, and for centuries has had the effect of preventing the comparative study of languages, and has made the study of man's stereotyped thought a sort of distressing mnemonic effort, is now breathing its last, and will soon be heard of only in the entrenched camp of elementary school grammars. It has had its long day, and has performed its mission. After much good service, it has proved itself utterly incapable of acting as a trustworthy guide to the recondite laws which underlie and produce the external form. In elementary teaching, one finds it natural that the principles of this school should be held to, especially as far as the so-called classical languages are concerned, in the teaching of which tradition has secured to itself a sanctuary, and necessity made its imperium if not welcome, certainly indispensable, for this reason, that the teaching of the young must proceed on a basis of methodical and superficial training whilst, as yet, none of their mental qualities, except the memory alone, have developed into a state of capacity. But

natural and necessary as this system of stereotyped superficiality is for man's training in the primary stages of his development, it seems ill devised for advanced years and developed self-thinking; and when the attempt is made in a work so far removed from the elementary dimensions as to expand over nothing less than very nearly five hundred pages of decently close German print, the matter begins to look ludicrous. These observations seem to us to be all the more in place here as the author of this Grammar has not dreamt of its being an elementary composition, but intends it as a guide for the student and the scholar.

One special feature of Mr. Loth's Anglo-Saxon-English Grammar is this, that it deals not with one, but two languages. The Anglo-Saxon is kept purposely apart from the English, and either of them receives a thoroughly separate treatment. Besides an introductory essay on the English folk and their language (1—31), we have the main body of the work, consisting of three principal portions: *Lautelehre*, Phonology (35—98); *Flexionslehre*, Inflection (99—222); and *Wortbildungslehre*, Derivation (223—481). Every one of these chapters is again divided into subdivisions,—one reserved for Anglo-Saxon, the other for English, and so contrived that all the paragraphs of the chapter referring to Anglo-Saxon are arranged for themselves, and are followed by those on the English language in the same order. This mode of writing gives a distinct appearance of want of mastery to the whole work, and an air of superficiality, with which, however, the author seems scarcely to deserve being charged, except so far as his method, or rather want of method, has rendered his work a commonplace one, whereas had he understood how to exhibit his powers skilfully, it might have become one of a higher order. Plodding industry is as manifestly present throughout the book, as intuitive discernment and analytical skill are manifestly absent. In point of accuracy of spelling it may be trusted, for to all matters of technical importance the author has paid considerable attention. It is only here and there that the system of the accentuation has been left in a defective condition, owing to the author's scanty knowledge of Icelandic. For a certain set of scholars, this Grammar will be a godsend, now that Rask, whom Mr. Loth surpasses in bulk only, is not to be had any more. There are many things in the details which we distinctly disapprove of, such as the enormous number of strong conjugations, no less than twenty-one; whereas Grimm finds them to be twelve only, and Mr. March, on good reasons, reduces their number to six. This instance is illustrative of Mr. Loth's mode of writing. By external appearance it seems really justifiable, and even recommendable, to class them as Mr. Loth has done, but as soon as regard is had to their inner organic law the external discrepancies vanish to a great extent in the unity of the organism. Many other things might be pointed out; but the principal features of the book have been mentioned already, and we come finally to the conclusion that it is useful in many respects, but commonplace, and arranged in two wings, as it were, without a centre of unity between them, and failing in consequence to satisfy the requirements of modern grammatical scholarship.

Mr. March, on the other hand, is the repre-

sentative of the advanced school of comparative philology. Professor of Lafayette College, he has for many years devoted himself to the study of the English language in its radical and derivative aspect. We know him already through many able contributions towards English philology, as his 'Method of Philological Study of the English Language,' 'A Parser and Analyser for Beginners,' &c., and in every attempt at improving the method of studying the English language he has signalized himself as a hard thinker, a clear-headed definer, and an advocate of a lucid and comprehensive method. In his new work, the Grammar now under notice, he certainly has in nowise failed in maintaining this position. Impregnated with the deepest learning of modern German scholars, and so well up in his own subject that he evidently knows it by heart, not in its vague generalities, but even in detail, before he sits down to write his book, he has produced a work of rare unity of thought and aim. We quite believe the author makes an honest confession in his Preface when he says, that whilst he was preparing for press an outline of an Anglo-Saxon Grammar, "love of the work has led me to fill it up into a Comparative Grammar." Every page of it bears evidence to its being done *con amore*, and his love of his work is well illustrated in the tribute of gratitude he tenders "to the masters in whose light it has grown up,"—"Grimm, the greatest genius among the grammarians, whose imagination and heart are as quick as his reason and industry, and make his histories of speech as inspiring as poetry,"—"Bopp, impersonation of pure science, who never spreads his wings, but who pursues his thread of thought with unflinching sagacity, till he loses it in the islands of the Pacific,"—"Curtius, master of the new and the old, surest and safest of guides," &c.

From the list of auxiliaries which have served Prof. March for his preparatory studies, we gather that his learning has explored very fully the field of Anglo-Saxon study, from Ælfrie's Grammar down to the very latest treatises on the subject in magazines and periodicals.

The framework of this Grammar is the following:—A short historical introduction (pp. 1—3) gives a comprehensive view, not only of the Anglo-Saxon and its cognate idioms on the parent soil, but also the genealogy of the whole race of languages to which it belongs, traced back beyond Sanscrit to the totally defunct parent speech of central India. Then follows Part I., Phonology (3—32), treating of the sounds of letters and their powers, both in their isolated aspect and from the points of view of *variation*, *figuration*, and *contraction*. Part II., Etymology (33—136), comprises inflection and derivation in its various divisions, and gives a thoroughly exhaustive treatment of the subject; indeed, this chapter of the Anglo-Saxon Grammar has now first been fully and satisfactorily dealt with. Part III., Syntax (137—221), treats the laws of constructed speech in a novel and ingenious manner, agreeing with the old school of syntactic writing only in the final portion, which the author calls *arrangement*. Part IV., Prosody (222—229), is, in our opinion, the least satisfactory portion of the book. Its laws are not inquired into as we think they ought to be. But this is scarcely possible without being thoroughly acquainted with the Icelandic prosody, which

is ruled by the same laws as the Anglo-Saxon, only developed to a much higher degree of nicety, owing to the infinitely larger number of metres found in the Icelandic literature than in the Anglo-Saxon.

The comparative mode of treatment proceeds on the system of tracing Anglo-Saxon primitives, in their various changes, back through Gothic up to Sanscrit, and the defunct parent speech, and of illustrating them collaterally with radical or inflexive examples from Greek, Latin, Teutonic idioms (Old Saxon, Frisian, middle and old high German), and Old Norse, which Prof. March takes, correctly, as the standard representative of the Scandinavian idioms. By this method Mr. March has managed, however, to make himself attractive rather than heavy; and one feels as if one were constantly travelling along with side-lamps spreading light and security over one's path. Still, the book must be read for study, not for pleasure.

In several details we venture not to agree with Mr. March. We shall only content ourselves by mentioning one example, as our article is already passing its proper limits. How is Mr. March so sure that Anglo-Saxon *i* was pronounced as English *a* in fall? The statement is far from new; it is, we believe, the general conviction of Anglo-Saxon scholars that it was so pronounced. Comparing the Anglo-Saxon vowel system with that of the Icelandic—which certainly is that of all cognate idioms, to which we must resort for illustration on most obscure points in Anglo-Saxon phonology—we see that they obey one general law of double-sound, open and closed, the latter of which, in very early times, was signified by an acute over the vowel. That the accented or close vowels in Anglo-Saxon had identical sounds with those of Icelandic would be preposterous to maintain; but that they were closed would be equally preposterous to deny. Now *á* = *a* in fall, is not a closed vowel sound, though a shade less open than in father, fast, &c. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that we have a guide still in our own idiom to an approximative estimate of the sound of this letter, which is borne out moreover by collateral evidence of probabilities from other kindred idioms; and when all these coincide, in the same syllable, in representing its sound a closed one, we may be certain that it was *not more open* in Anglo-Saxon than in its derivatives and kindred idioms, and that it may well have been more closed. This *á* is generally the parent of *oa*, or *o*, in English, with the sound of long *o* (as in *póle*), and answers to *ei* in Icelandic, and *ei* in German, f. e. A.-S. *bán*, Engl. *bone*, Icel. *bein*, Germ. *bein*; A.-S. *gát*, Engl. *goat*, Icel. *geit*, Germ. *geiss*; A.-S. *lám*, Engl. *loam*, Germ. *Leim* and *Lehm*, Icel. *lím* (borrowed); A.-S. *hám*, Engl. *home*, Icel. *heim*, Germ. *heim*, &c. But that this sound may have vacillated in Anglo-Saxon as it did in the north, in very early times, is all the more probable, as in most Teutonic languages, in low idioms especially, closed *a* has invariably the tendency of gravitating into a yawning *a*. Illustrations of this may be found by hundreds, both in Anglo-Saxon as compared with German—A.-S. *ál*, Germ. *ahl*; even *dól* becomes *Thal*—and in Icelandic as compared with Danish and Swedish—Icel. *b'áðir* (*á* = Engl. *ow* in *now*), Dan. *baade*, Swed. *båda* (*aa* and *å* = Engl. *aw* in *law*).

This subject comes within that chapter of Anglo-Saxon grammar which Mr. March passes entirely over—the accent, which he says never forms an objective part of an Anglo-Saxon text on account of its irregular employment. But Mr. March seems to overlook the fact that the phonetic feeling, of which the accent was an emblem, was really of an objective and certainly not of a subjective character. The accent was an indicator of an irrefragable and unchangeable law, according to which the sound, which the writer found himself constrained to mark with a straight sign (acute), was closed, and was to be read as closed. On this much depends in Anglo-Saxon phonology, and to the fact of the accent having been misunderstood by a great many Anglo-Saxon scholars is due the irregular way in which Anglo-Saxon texts are edited in point of accentuation. This accent has nothing to do with accent in the ordinary acceptation of that term, as a stress on a certain syllable; its import is, as we have shown, merely phonetic. It is a complete misunderstanding when certain scholars imagine that Rask and Grimm disagree as to what the accent actually imports in Anglo-Saxon. Theirs was merely a dissension as to the form to adopt for it, whether an acute (´) drawn from above, or upwards from below (˘), which naturally would assume the form of a circumflex unless the scribe was careful to lift his pen up, so as not to make a mark behind at the upper part of it. Hence all the nonsense which has been talked about the recondite discrepancy in importance between these two signs, which are emblematically identical, but which are the results of an opposite *modus operandi*.

We hope that Mr. March's Grammar will find all the reader welcome in this country as our standard of Anglo-Saxon learning is greatly in need of being raised, and the work is one of rare research and rare accuracy, which takes high rank among original Grammars in the English language.

A Handy Book of the New Law of Bankruptcy.
By William A. Oliver, Solicitor. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

As a book of reference to the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, this little work will be found very useful. No branch of our law has been subjected to more manipulation than that of bankruptcy and insolvency. To say that every fresh tinkering makes the job worse, would perhaps be going a little too far; but it is certain, at least, that each reform of the law is contrived in such a way as to be productive of some inconvenience and expense that might easily be avoided. When the Court in Portugal Street (scene of the fame and labours of Mr. Solomon Pell) was shut up by the Act of 1861, and the powers of the Commissioners of Insolvency were transferred to the Commissioners of Bankrupts, it was scarcely contemplated by John Bull that, in less than ten years, Basinghall Street would be deserted, Portugal Street re-opened, and the last-mentioned Commissioners pensioned off on full salary! Yet this is one of the results of the new Act; and what do the public gain by it? Nominally, the attention of one dignified Judge instead of three undignified Commissioners; practically, a delegated jurisdiction exercised by the Registrars, while the Chief Judge appointed under the Act is occupied in

deciding Equity cases as a Vice-Chancellor! In some respects the changes wrought by the new Act are likely to be beneficial. The substitution of a single trustee for the cumbrous machinery of creditors' and official assignees (§ 14), an idea borrowed from Scotland, is a step in the direction of simplicity, and the audit and power of inquiry by the comptroller (ss. 55–58) will perhaps prove a sufficient safeguard against fraud. We have some doubt, however, whether it is prudent to vest the property of the bankrupt solely in one private individual; and we should have thought it safer to have two trustees, for two men are seldom known to "bolt" at once. The section which provides that the petition must be presented by a creditor (s. 6) may, no doubt, be evaded by collusion, but it will prevent, at least to some extent, that species of voluntary bankruptcy which has been so much used of late years by extravagant tradesmen for the purpose of clearing their books and having a fresh start. The provisions with regard to settlements (s. 91) will also tend to deter traders from the abuse of the law; a voluntary settlement by a trader (generally speaking) being absolutely void as against the trustee if the settlor becomes bankrupt within two years, while the onus of proving the settlor's solvency at the time of the making is thrown upon the claimants under the settlement if the trader becomes bankrupt within ten years. How the new provisions for "arrangement" and "composition" will work, it is not yet possible to say; but the idea is good. Any debtor may, with the consent of a certain proportion of his creditors, effect an arrangement for paying by instalments or otherwise; and the transaction is under the supervision of the Court, which has power, if the various stipulations are not properly carried out, to make the debtor a bankrupt. One obvious advantage of the new provisions is this, that an honest man in temporary difficulties may often be saved from the public exposure of bankruptcy, and be enabled to tide over the evil time and become solvent again. Thus, a clerk in the Audit Office or Inland Revenue may pay his debts in full, by instalments extending over many years, whereas an adjudication of bankruptcy would, under the rules laid down by the Treasury, entail his dismissal from the public service and consequent ruin. Other instances might be adduced to show the merciful tendency of these provisions; but the question naturally suggests itself, whether the terrors of the Court will be sufficient to ensure that the transaction is duly carried out; and it is on this practical question, mainly, that the beneficial operation of such enactments must depend. The plan of Mr. Oliver's book is very good: the matter of the Act being first digested in a convenient form, with reference to the several sections; and the Act itself, together with the "Debtors' Act, 1869," the Rules of Court, forms, &c., being printed afterwards in full.

Memoirs connected with the Life and Writings of Pandolfo Collenuccio da Pesaro: with other Memoirs of the Fifteenth Century. The whole translated, compiled or written by W. M. Tarrt. Edition of only fifty copies.

In this compilation we have yet another contribution to the history of Italian affairs

during the last quarter of the fifteenth century, a subject whose attractions for students are perennial. It has moreover been popularized to so considerable an extent by the publication of 'Romola' that we were at first disposed to regret that the editor of this volume had modestly confined himself to the very limited circle of readers which a private impression of fifty copies can reach, even when, as in the present case, one of those fifty is in the Library of the British Museum. But, without being at all tempted to inflict upon Mr. Tarrt the severe criticism which he deprecates, we are bound to say that his book, in its present shape at least, is one for the student rather than for the general reader, being little more than (to use his own words) "a commonplace book of reading which had reference to an important period."

We trust the author will acquit us of intending any disrespect to his hero when we say that Collenuccio was one of the best of the political adventurers who were the makers of so much of the history of his time. He was employed by many different states, governments, and sovereigns in various capacities, and seems to have fulfilled the duties of all with unvarying success. The historians of his time and country are unanimous in eulogizing both his character and his ability. One of the most recent of them, Count Camillo Marcolini, whose 'History of Pesaro and Urbino' appeared while Mr. Tarrt's pages were passing through the press, describes him as "onore della patria, uomo per ingegno, per civile prudenza, per onorevoli carichi sostenuti, per mirabile dottrina ed erudizione nelle leggi, nella filosofia, e nella letteratura, più presto unico che raro." Notwithstanding all his success and all his reputation, however, he met with no better fate than usually attends those who put their faith in princes, and fell a victim to the treachery of one of them, being strangled in his prison, according to his present biographer, or beheaded, according to Frizzi's version of the story, on the return of Sforza to Pesaro after the downfall of Cesar Borgia. His literary abilities were unquestionably of a high order, and the most interesting part of the volume before us is to our thinking that which is devoted to his various productions and contains the translations of some of his verses. One in particular, from the drama of 'Joseph,' to which are affixed the initials of the late Mr. J. R. Chorley, is very remarkable for its combined fidelity and elegance. Of his prose works, the best is the 'Piloto,' a dialogue between Hat and Head, which is much less known than it deserves to be, notwithstanding the handsome reprint edited by Gamba in 1836 on the occasion of a triple marriage in the Mazzetti family. It is a most admirable piece of satire.

Mr. Tarrt has been at great pains to glean all possible particulars of the personal history of Collenuccio from original documents, previous biographies and the pages of contemporaries, and his illustrative matter is evidently the fruit of wide reading, which, we may observe by the way, does not lead him to advocate the view of the character of Lucrezia Borgia maintained by her latest biographer. It is strange, therefore, that he should have overlooked so well-known a book as Frizzi's 'History of Ferrara,' as he seems to have done. We have already hinted that he does not notice its ver-

sion of the manner of his hero's death, and we also find him attributing the suggestion that Collenuccio should undertake the 'History of Naples' to the Duke of Ferrara, while Frizzi distinctly states that it was that of the Duchess Eleanora.

Mr. Tarrt mentions as among the personal friends of Collenuccio, Poliziano and Pico di Mirandola (the elder), but does not seem aware that he also, at one time at least, enjoyed the privilege of friendly intercourse with Savonarola, whom he describes (in a letter recently printed at Modena) as "uomo veramenta divino, maggiore anchora in presentia che per scriptura."

A somewhat larger share of literary skill would have enabled our author to make a picturesque and telling narrative out of the materials accumulated by so much research, but by their publication even in their present form he has rendered a service to historical literature.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Beauty Talbot. By Percy Fitzgerald, M.A. 3 vols. (Bentley.)

The Inquisitor. By William Gilbert. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

The Squires of Brudenell. By Emily G. Nesbitt. 2 vols. (Newby.)

Tra le Spine, Romanzo, di Cesare Donati. (Milano, Trèves.)

We do not doubt that 'Beauty Talbot' will attain a certain amount of success. It is written in an agreeable, sketchy way, not without occasional gleams of humour; and portrays, as well as the subject admits, characters that are not worth portraying. The malignant social pettinesses of peevish women, or the little hypocrisies of what is called society, hardly form a sufficient groundwork for an interesting story, at least without a large variety of other elements of attraction. Here we have three volumes of fiction, which contain absolutely nothing but a succession of drawing-room squabbles, in which a spiteful fine lady and a rancorous "manufacturers" conduct a social feud, which ends in the discomfiture of the former. The characters are all superficial, and generally base; but the proprieties are tolerably observed; and even the wicked Livingstonian colonel, whose reputation is based on the non-observance of the seventh commandment, only provokes the anticipation which he skilfully abstains from gratifying. "Beauty" Talbot, the epicene dandy, for the possession, or apparent possession, of whom the rival ladies strive, is too contemptible a creature to excite the interest even of his wife, and though his song, 'The lingering smile,' at first amuses us, the reader soon gets tired both of it and him. "Old Dick Lumley," the hanger-on at great houses, another supernumerary borrowed from the Livingstonian school of gladiators, is more worthy of attention, and we can see him, very vividly, holding the door open "with an air as if it was the highest act of gallantry known." It is in these turns of social observation that Mr. Fitzgerald's talent lies, talent which is flavoured with a good deal of Hibernian fun, and alloyed perhaps by Hibernian lack of grammar and other more important principles. If we might advise our author, we would bid him, in his own language, "go back on" his scheme of writing a sequel to the present work, or at

least not annoy poor Livy Talbot, an honest little girl, by dragging her into the ignoble paths of feminine intrigue, or using her to point a needless moral against aristocratic or plebeian insolence.

In Mr. Gilbert's historical romance the history predominates. In fact, it is a plain and not uninteresting statement of an incident in the life of Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara, one of the leading actors in the abortive Italian Reformation. Our author selects the year 1554 as the date of his story, in order to connect in the same tale a visit to Ferrara by Bernardino Odeino, the Capuchin reformer, then on a tour in Italy for the purpose of gathering funds for the Protestant Church in Zurich, and the presence in the same city of an emissary of the Holy Office sent by Henry the Second of France for the compulsory conversion to Romanism of his illustrious aunt. "If the Duchess persists in her errors, she must be separated from all conversation; her children must be taken from her, and all her domestics, who are greatly suspected of heresy, and who are to be prosecuted. With regard to the Princess herself, the King refers to the prudence of her husband" (Ercole the Second, of Ferrara) "to proceed against her as he shall judge proper, avoiding, nevertheless, what might occasion too much scandal." Such is the language employed, and such the affectionate solicitude for the faith of a daughter of France exhibited by the saintly monarchs of the house of Valois-Angoulême. In the case before us, the subtlety of the tormentors proves too much for the mother's constancy, though Renée long afterwards, when she could no longer be wounded through her children, proved to the fierce Duke of Guise how staunch and intrepid she could be. Of course the application of the gentle persuasions of the Church to a subject so elevated in character and in rank offers to the master of psychical analysis a good opportunity for imaginative writing; but we cannot say with candour that our author has made the most of it. Neither has he been more successful in the portrait he has given us of Odeino. He is not one of the best-known leaders of the thought of that age: the more reason, perhaps, that he should have been invested by the novelist with some attributes borrowed from our own. But not a word is said with respect to his differences with the Church at Zurich; and the pulpit eloquence which the Protestants were anxious to claim as their own is represented by some very dull truisms, too suggestive of a modern sermon. Yet the book is in some respects a good one; there are many fairly-drawn characters of the religious type, though there is too great a uniformity of goodness; and the malicious informer, Carlo Pedretti, is rather amusing than repulsive, and more life-like than most comic characters. Teresa, the heroine, is singularly unfortunate in her misplaced attachment; indeed the author in that instance is barbarous to an extent that is inartistic. Whether he is also responsible for some typographical errors, "sanitory" for *sanatory*, "Alphonso" for *Ercole* in the last chapter, and the like, we know not. On the whole, we may thank him for another protest against a spiritual tyranny which, like many other things we are forgetting, is not yet wholly out of date.

'The Squires of Brudenell,' a novel in two volumes and three books, is an essay in defence

of the well-worn thesis, "*virtus est bona res*." Its speciality consists in demonstrating the proposition that good looks are not necessarily the outward visible signs of a character of corresponding excellence. In Book 1 we are introduced to the heroine, a young heiress of great beauty, who derives a childish pleasure from her likeness to the wicked Countess of Shrewsbury, whose portrait fascinates her from the walls of her father's hall. To her great astonishment, she learns from her careful father that in that case, at any rate, goodness and beauty were, unfortunately, not identical. She loses her mother at an early age, and thenceforth grows up among a circle of harmless friends, which is ornamented by two boys of opposite physical and moral characteristics, who soon make an impression on her youthful heart. In Book 2 we find the heroine forgetful of the profound moral of her early life, and fascinated by the too seductive graces of Eric Montford, the bad boy of the preceding period. Edward Rivers, the honest but homely rival of the successful swain, retires from the field to assuage his disappointment amid the cares of a country curacy. In Book 3, Miss Brudenell, now become Lady Montford, begins to find to her sorrow that dark eyes and hair are not incompatible with an imperfect moral development. Sir Eric neglects and bullies her, though she still invests him with a halo of misplaced romance, and grieves sincerely when a providential accident removes him from a world in which his eyes and teeth have been appraised so much too highly. To console the widow under these circumstances falls naturally within the duties of the Church; and the patient clergyman whom in an evil hour she once undervalued comes forward to receive the reward of his unobtrusive constancy. An ample fortune, of course, completes their felicity; and the tale ends with a scene as peaceful and domestic as that with which it opened. The writing is suited to the harmless, if rather commonplace, nature of the story; and the sentimental heroine, though possibly too much attached to the comforts as well as the beauties of this life, is a natural and not displeasing character.

Signor Cesare Donati is the author of several interesting novels, amongst which 'Musica e Amore,' and 'La Tabacchiera di mio Nonno,' are deservedly the most popular. As in almost all his novels, the plot of 'Tra le Spine' is remarkable for its simplicity and clearness; but in this new work Signor Donati seems to have had a distinct object in view,—an object which does not, however, interfere with the dramatic interest of the story. His aim is to urge the rich and the powerful to seize every opportunity of alleviating the sufferings of those who are in poverty and in misery. Lena, the heroine of the novel, is a poor orphan girl, living under the care of her aged, blind grandmother; and the book takes its name from the thorns which are thick set round the path of her life. The beauty of Lena is fatal to her happiness; she loves "not wisely, but too well," and from that moment her life becomes full of troubles, and her wretchedness is increased by the unrelenting hostility of Ardiglioni, the father of her lover Gustavo, who eventually causes her to be imprisoned on a false charge of infanticide. She would have died but for the kindness of an aged philanthropist, Count Pancrazio, who foils Ardiglioni's

nefarious plans, restores her to liberty, and adopts her as his child. If it is a comfort to find that in a modern Italian novel a nobleman is the protector instead of the persecutor of innocence, yet Signor Donati seems to have been too anxious to exhibit the good effects of birth and breeding in the strongest light, for the only benefactor of Lena, represented as of low station, is Pietro, who also turns out to be of good family, having been ousted from his position by the impostor Ardiglioni. At the close of the story the treachery and falsehood of Ardiglioni are found out, and Lena is restored to unalloyed happiness. So simple a story depends for its interest entirely on the manner of telling it, and in this Signor Donati has succeeded admirably. The selfishness and weakness of Gustavo are well contrasted with the simple faith and strength of character shown by Lena in the midst of danger and temptation, especially in her prison-life, where she rebukes the blasphemy and coarseness of her fellow-prisoners by her steadfast devotion and patient suffering. The perilous position in which a young and innocent girl is placed when thrown into the midst of hardened criminals of her own sex, is strongly animadverted upon as worthy of the earnest attention of the Italian authorities. Signor Donati has treated a difficult subject with delicacy and skill; his style is lively and unaffected; and our readers will find in this volume many interesting pages, in which the author depicts with much felicity different phases of Italian life and customs.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Buddhaghosha's Parables. Translated from Burmese, by Capt. T. Rogers, R.E.; with an Introduction containing Buddha's Dhammapada, or Path of Virtue, translated from Pāli, by F. Max Müller, M.A. (Triübner & Co.)

We are told by the learned writer of the Introduction to this book that "these Parables may date from the third century B.C., and that the verses of the Dhammapada are the same which were recited to Asoka and embodied in the Canon of the third Council, 246 B.C." If so, they deserve to be translated solely on the ground of their antiquity. As regards their literary or didactic value their claims to notice seem less decided. In this respect, however, there is a great difference between the verses translated by the Oxford Professor and the Parables of Buddhaghosha. The Proverbs of the Dhammapada are pure, wise, and sometimes striking. The Parables are nonsensical, and, worse still, they are dull nonsense. The learned Professor tells us that "if it was only to give to the world that one apologue of Kisāgotamī this collection of parables deserved to be published." This only shows that the judgment is not improved by excessive Oriental studies. For what is the story of Kisāgotamī? A girl goes about clasping her dead child, and asking people to give her medicine to restore it; whereupon Parā Taken, who is the Deity of the Buddhists, tells her that death is the common lot. Surely no Deity is needed to tell that truth except, indeed, by the Buddhists, who require to be informed by supernatural means of things which are known to every Australian savage of ten years of age. The Parable of Kisāgotamī, which will be found at p. 98, being the cream of the collection, what are the rest? They are very little wiser than the parable of a modern sage, which recounts the doings of the Jobillies and the great Ranjandrum with the button at the top. For example, the first narrates how a certain saint became blind by keeping vigils in the Buddhistic Lent, and then, walking up and down in his verandah, trod on a number of insects, which heinous offence is explained to be no offence at all, as it was the sequence of what he had done in a former birth. After the drivelling of the

Parables it is refreshing to turn to the Dhammapada, which, whatever its defects, is at least sense. In the chapter headed 'The Fool,' that too common and well-belaboured character is treated with rather more than ordinary vigour. The 62nd Proverb says: "These sons belong to me, and this wealth belongs to me; with such thoughts a fool is tormented. He himself does not belong to himself; how much less sons and wealth?" Better still is Proverb 121, in the chapter on Evil: "Let no man think lightly of evil, saying in his heart, It will not come near unto me. Even by the falling of water-drops a water-pot is filled; the fool becomes full of evil, even if he gathers it little by little." In a sorting then, like that of Don Quixote's library, we should say, "To the bonfire with the Parables, but let Dhammapada lie on a shelf—we will spare it for the sake of its common sense." When, however, Bishop Bigandet tells us that "most of the moral truths prescribed by the Gospel are to be met with in the Buddhistic scriptures," we are inclined to dismiss that remark to the same place as the Parables; for how can any one who discourses of moral truth at all fail to touch upon what is prescribed in the Gospel? Temperance, chastity, honesty, and truth are the subjects of all moral teachers. It is the way the subjects are handled that makes the difference; and here Christianity and Buddhism are as far apart as heaven from earth, or Paul from Buddhaghosha.

The Deaf and Dumb. By W. R. Scott, Ph.D. (Bell & Daldy.)

DR. SCOTT has, we learn, been many years engaged in training the Deaf and Dumb, and it is easy to see that his book is the result of practical experience. He has read much, observed much, and thought much, and he is enthusiastic without being one-sided. We do not always agree with his speculations; indeed, the purely speculative parts of his book strike us as the least successful; but the reader will find in the work a great deal of useful matter brought together in a comparatively small compass. We are sorry to see that the author reports so unfavourably of the results of the efforts made to teach the deaf-mute to articulate; more especially of the attempts made in Germany: but there appears to be no reason to doubt that his account is on the whole correct.

The Commentaries of Gaius. Translated with Notes by J. T. Abdy, LL.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)

It is not very long since we had to notice an edition of 'The Commentaries of Gaius,' with an English translation and annotations, by Mr. Tomkins and Mr. Lemon, Barristers-at-law; and it now becomes our duty to announce the appearance of another edition of these Commentaries, also accompanied by a translation and notes, and also the combined work of two English gentlemen of learning and ability. Without indorsing all that has been uttered from time to time respecting the beauties of Roman law by its most ardent admirers, we readily admit that its study must prove useful to the English legal aspirant, partly from its intrinsic merits as a system, and partly from the contrast which it presents to the chaotic agglomeration which Sir William Blackstone pronounced to be the perfection of common sense. As scholars and as editors, Messrs. Abdy and Walker have done their work well. It is only to be regretted, perhaps, that two editions of the same treatise, arranged according to pretty much the same method, should have to compete with one another for the patronage of a rather limited section of the law-reading public. The introduction contains, amongst other information, some account of the previous editions published on the Continent, of which two (those of Gneist and Heffter) have been taken by the editors as their leading authorities. For one thing the editors deserve special commendation. They have presented Gaius to the reader with few notes, and those merely by way of reference or necessary explanation. Thus the Roman jurist is allowed to speak for himself, and the reader feels that he is really studying Roman law in the original, and not a fanciful representation

of it, tricked out by the hands of some "learned" but confused and confusing modern text-writer. The index gives references, usually, not to the page, but to the book and paragraph. Unfortunately the number of the book is not printed at the top of each page, so that the reader experiences some difficulty and loss of time in seeking any required passage. This is an important defect, but it is merely a matter of printing, and may be easily remedied in a future edition.

History of the Town and Borough of Devonport, sometime Plymouth Dock. By E. N. Worth. (Plymouth, Brindon.)

WHEN a man has something to say, knows how to say it, and puts his "say" into few and appropriate words, he is a man worthy of commendation. Such a man is Mr. Worth, who, in a hundred 12mo. pages has contrived to tell more about Devonport than old county historians could comprise in a couple of quartos; and then they told nothing that one cared to know. Now in this handbook there is both ancient and modern history; religious, political, social history; miscellaneous matter, arts, science and literature, and a good sprinkling, not to say peppering, of anecdotes which are well applied for illustrative purposes. Among the latter is one illustrating local brag in the last century. George the Third, on a royal visit here, found out that a dock was being built of larger proportions than the original plan authorized. On his asking the reason why, he was informed that it was true the dock had been originally planned to take the largest vessels then in the English fleet—the Queen Charlotte and the Royal George; but that as the French were building at Toulon a ship larger than either, the dock had been altered for her reception. Oddly enough, this impudent bit of brag was justified by the results—that very ship, the Commerce de Marseilles, 120 guns and 2,747 tons, being the first that entered the dock in question.

We have on our table *What shall my Son be?* by F. Davenant, M.A. (Partridge),—*Debrett's Titled Men* (Dean & Son),—*Wheels and Woes*, by a Light Dragon (Ward & Lock),—and *The Wonderful Word "Jah,"* by E. Poulson (Houlston). Among new editions we have *Speeches of Thomas Lord Erskine*, 2 vols. (Reeves & Turner),—*New Grammar of French Grammars*, by Dr. V. de Fivas, M.A. (Lockwood),—and *Health and Longevity*, by L. J. Beale (Churchill). Also the following pamphlets: *Ministerial Morality, as displayed in the late Opium Traffic Debate*,—*A Catechism of Health*, by Dr. J. H. Bridges (True Love),—*On Vital Force*, by T. G. Hake, M.D. (Renshaw),—*Speech of Sir J. C. D. Hay, Bart., M.P., on the War in Europe* (Buck),—and *Our Attitude towards the War: a Sermon*, by B. F. Westcott, D.D. (Macmillan).

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

New Theories and the Old Faith: a Course of Lectures on the Religious Topics of the Day, &c. By Rev. J. A. Picton, M.A. (Williams & Norgate.)

SERMONS or lectures delivered from the pulpit, and printed as they were spoken or read, are commonly foreign to the sphere of literary criticism, because they have a vocabulary and atmosphere of their own, distinct from the secular. They do not perceptibly influence the thought of the age; nor do they widen the narrow grooves which the creeds of past ages have hardened with unyielding edges. Feeble and flat, they fall harmlessly on the soul of piety prepared to receive them with unquestioning complacency. It is the remark of all reflecting men that the pulpit has ceased to be, to any considerable degree, the instructor of the people; that even educated ministers continue to repeat sentiments long since exploded, to set forth opinions which criticism has proved to be erroneous, and to assume an ignorance on the part of the audience that cannot be justified. We lament the alienation of the most cultivated men from the religious services of the clergy; but are not the latter culpable in the matter? When they resort to ecclesiastical millinery to excite the devotions of the people,

when they commend bare dogmas to the unhesitating acceptance of their hearers as the only means of salvation, and assume the function of infallible expounders of all that is necessary for salvation, is it wonderful that thinkers or philosophers should conceive dislike?

There are five lectures in the little work before us,—on the soul's longing after a final cause; the God-consciousness in humanity; inspiration; infallibility; the use and abuse of the Bible,—which treat of the very problems most important to man's well-being. They are discussed with excellent taste, tact and judgment. The reader will find their illustration suggestive and profitable. Conceived in an enlarged spirit, they are wrought out with skill, and expressed in felicitous language. The author has deep spiritual views of the Bible and its contents, which illustrate its harmony with the consciousness of the Divine implanted in humanity. Unlike most of the divines who speak from the pulpit or the press, he shows himself abreast of the age in its best thoughts about the Scriptures, familiar with the tendencies and results of science, and alive to the doings of historical criticism. The volume may be confidently recommended as one of healthy tone, fitted to enlighten, instruct and elevate. In a few cases we have observed a little obscurity, which may be accounted for; and some statements about the person of Christ which scarcely hang well together. The Appendix, consisting of seven long notes, is hardly equal in ability to the Lectures. That relating to 'Eusebius on the Canon' contains several doubtful assertions, from which, as well as other places, we see that the writer has not studied the works exhibiting the most recent and best critical results in the New Testament books. Random statements are easily made. A man like Mr. Picton, who thinks and reads without fear of the weaker brethren, should be cautious in pronouncing opinions respecting questions of the higher criticism.

Christianum Organum; or, the Inductive Method in Scripture and Science. By Josiah Miller, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

In this work the author attempts to show the Christian basis of the inductive method, and the application of that method to the Scriptures. The first three chapters explain what the inductive method is; the rest refer to its contact with religion, or with Christianity in particular. The first chapter is clear and good, but the writer altogether fails to show how the application of the inductive method to Scripture would bring out any better results than those which a competent interpreter must produce. The second chapter is superfluous: the third is feeble and diffuse: while in the fourth, a number of commonplace observations, with various extracts, are strung together loosely. Here the author wanders from his text. The fifth chapter is wordy and half-sermonizing. The sixth and seventh chapters are poor and vague. The last chapter is the best, because the author's mind is suited to the general and the practical. His aim may be commendable; but he undertakes a thing which is impossible. The inductive method of science, properly so-called, cannot be applied to the interpretation of the Bible, because of the contents, variety of authors, times, circumstances, inspiration, belonging to the books of the Old and New Testaments. Mr. Miller is evidently an amiable man, whose spirit is good and tone reverential; but his thinking power is exceedingly small. His mode of writing has neither pith, point, nor vigour. He does not see that while saying again and again that he has proved certain things, he has not proved them at all. Thus: "We have established the dependence of true science upon true theology."—"We have shown that the principles and method of Christianity are inductive." Again, "The connected subject of tradition may be treated in a sentence" is a short dictum, proving in its context the author's ignorance of the subject. Nor can we attest his acquaintance with early ecclesiastical history. What is stated of the Ebionites and Gnostics is wide of the truth. The former are described as blindly attached to the tra-

ditions of their fathers, and withholding from the Messiah the divine honour due to him; the latter, as falling into their errors from neglecting the inductive method. Philosophic insight and a slight study of the best Church histories would have saved Mr. Miller from such perfunctory observations. The book will not attract the man of science; nor will it satisfy the theologian.

Chimes from Heaven's Belfry. By G. Hunt Jackson. (Dickinson.)

ACCORDING to the author of this book, the Bible is a sacred belfry, and all its accordant truths are heavenly chimes. The work seems to consist of short sermons on a variety of texts, with little power of thought or propriety of style to recommend them. The metaphorical artificiality of the language will rather repel a cultivated reader. While, therefore, we perceive plain tokens of the writer's desire to expatiate on the Bible with pious feelings, it is difficult to find any ideas better expressed than they have been a thousand times before. The matter is thin and diluted. Had Mr. Jackson aimed less at the tinsel of expression, and expressed his thoughts naturally, his book would have been better.

Yissurê Hammeshiach, oder die Leiden des Messias, u. s. v. Dargestellt von Dr. Aug. Wünsche. (Nutt.)

This treatise is divided into two parts. The first undertakes to show that the Old Testament contains the doctrine of a suffering and dying Messiah, and therefore of an atoning one. Here the sacrifices of the old economy are adduced as directly typical of such a person; while prophetic passages are also referred to a Messiah of the same type. The second part exhibits a suffering and dying Messiah in the Talmuds and Midrashim. The author attempts a problem which is not without difficulty. He appears, however, to be confident of his success, as he makes some severe remarks on critics who take another view than his, and deplores the negative spirit that pervades both in modern Judaism and Christianity. It cannot be said that Dr. Wünsche has established his conclusion—a conclusion to which the best critics, Jewish and Christian, are opposed; and he has said nothing that will do much to strengthen his side of the question. The fact that all his quotations are haggadic not halachic, that he cites modern writers and late books, such as the 'Sohar,' and that he must know a suffering and atoning Messiah to be foreign to Judaism proper, is sufficient to shake his favourite tenet. The book may be useful to those who wish to have a collection of passages from Jewish books and writers relating to the subject; in other respects, it must be read with caution, since Christian scholars of the highest ability, as well as Jewish critics, have maintained the opposite, not without reason. Possibly converted Jews may catch at the work, and use it in their favour against Judaism; but the weapons they employ are not seldom ineffectual and injudicious. Christians must wield subtle and solid arguments against Judaism—arguments which the best scholars of that ancient creed cannot despise—if they hope to make a good impression in favour of their religion. Dr. Wünsche is not an advocate to whom we should like to entrust Christianity in its relation to Judaism. He is not impartial or calm enough, and his method of interpretation is sometimes vulnerable. It is difficult to suppose that he can really believe that *Mashiach* or *Mashiach Nagid*, in Daniel ix. 24-26, was intended to denote the Messiah.

The Athanasian Creed and Modern Thought. By T. M. Gorman, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

We share Mr. Gorman's regret at the neglect with which the Higher Theology is treated; but we doubt the success of his attempt. While we are disposed to make every allowance for the fact that the substance of Mr. Gorman's book was originally couched in sermons addressed to a popular audience, we must say that the book does not give evidence that the author is acquainted with "Modern Thought." A writer who, in dealing

with the questions with which Mr. Gorman attempts to deal, practically ignores such a writer as Schleiermacher, and apparently supposes that the sum total of "Modern Thought" is contained in 'Ecce Homo,' the *Fortnightly Review*, and the writings of the Bishop of Natal, does not seem competent for the task he has undertaken. Mr. Gorman's arguments are sometimes ingenious; but he too often contents himself with asserting theological positions which "Modern Thought" has rejected as untenable.

Two Treatises on Verbs containing Feeble and Double Letters, by R. Jehuda Hayug, of Fez, translated into Hebrew from the Original Arabic by R. Moses Gikatilia, of Cordova; to which is added, *The Treatise on Punctuation*, by the same Author, translated by Aben Ezra. Edited from Bodleian MSS., with an English Translation, by John W. Nutt, M.A. (Asher & Co.)

R. JEHUDA HAYUG, of Fez, whose three grammatical treatises are here given to the public, belonged to the beginning of the eleventh century, according to Rapoport. The merit is commonly assigned to him of being the first to establish the principle that all Hebrew verbs are derived from triliteral roots. The Jews celebrate his praises, calling him the father and prince of grammarians. The first two treatises in this volume had been previously edited by L. Dukes in 1844, but from an incorrect Munich MS., blunderingly used (*pro editoris more*, as Hupfeld says), and in Aben Ezra's version. Mr. Nutt gives them to the public for the first time in R. Moses Gikatilia's translation. Besides the Oxford MSS., he had the advantage of a collation of the Paris MS. of Gikatilia, made by M. Neubauer. The third treatise had also been published by Dukes, in Aben Ezra's version along with the original Arabic. Mr. Nutt gives it much more correctly, with the additions of Gikatilia from a Bodleian MS., and accompanied by the original. Whether it was worth while to re-edit, merely in another version, the first two treatises, may be doubted. The original Arabic would have been more welcome than Hebrew translations. Unable to find a MS. of Gikatilia's translation of Hayug on Punctuation, Mr. Nutt also gives (Preface, pp. 12, 13) a specimen of a treatise on the vowel points and accents, copied for him by Perrean, of the Library at Parma. Instead of ascribing this work to an anonymous author, he should have known that it belongs to R. Moses Nakdan, of London, and had been already printed in the margin of the great Masorah at the end of the Rabbinical Bibles, besides being published separately at Wilna, in 1822, with a short commentary by Zebi ben Menahem Nahum; and by Frensdorff at Hanover, in 1847. The editor has executed his task with laborious diligence and care, often noting the variations of the MSS. at the foot of the pages. His English version is, perhaps, as faithful as a version can be made, although there is some obscurity in a few places. At the present time, the works of Hayug are of small value. They are chiefly interesting as forming an important link in the history of Hebrew grammar and lexicography. When M. Derenbourg, of Paris, publishes the 'Kitab-el-Mustalchik' of Ibn Ganach, containing corrections of Hayug, the usefulness of the treatises before us will be increased. With the stores of the Bodleian at his command, we trust that Mr. Nutt will be encouraged to print other Oriental books more valuable than the present. He has made a fair beginning as an editor; proving at once his competency, his learning, and his conscientious desire to be accurate.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Aquinas's (S. Thos.) Commentary on the Four Gospels, 6 vols. 42s.
Christian Work on the Battle Field, &c. cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
Christian Care of the Dying and the Dead, &c. 3s. 6d.
Hargrove's Notes on the Book of Genesis, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 13s. 6d.
Tholuck's Hours of Christian Devotion, by Bonar, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Fine Art.

Aveling's History of Roche Abbey, Yorkshire, imp. 8vo. 21s. 6d.
Wilson's Fifteen Photographs of Edinburgh and Kosslyn, 21s.

Poetry.

Scott's (R.) A Glimpse of Spring, and other Poems, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Songs of the War, French and German, with Music, roy. 8vo. 1s.

History.

Bolus's European Battles and Sieges from 1700 to 1800, 8vo. 2/
Froude's History of England, cheap edit., Vols. 1 to 5, 4/ ea. cl.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 3 vols. 18/ cl.
Grote's History of Greece, Vol. 10, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Jones's (H. L.) Essays on Literary and Historical Subjects, 12/
Maler's Overthrow of Ger. Confederation by Prussia in 1866, 18/

Geography.

Hele's (N.) Notes and Jottings about Aldeburgh, Suffolk, 7/6 cl.
Wyld's Map of the Theatre of War, 4/ sheet.

Philology.

Arber's English Reprints, Vol. 2, Tottel's Miscellany, 12mo. 2/6
Cicero's Letters, Part 1, edit. by J. E. Yonge, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Chaucer's Astrolabe, Treatise on, edited by Brae, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Horace's Satires, Book 1, in English Verse, with Life, cr. 8vo. 4/
Virgil's Eclogues, trans. into Rhythmic Prose, with Notes, 2/6

Science.

Journal of Horticulture, Vol. 18, imp. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Morris's Class-Book of Inorganic Chemistry, &c., cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Schinz on the Action of the Blast-Furnace, by Maw & Co., 8/6
Smith's (J.) Curiosities of Mathematics, 8vo. 3/ cl.
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General Literature.

Alice Benson's Trials, 18mo. 1/ cl.
Blanchard's Yesterday and To-Day in India, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
De Liefde's Truth in Tales, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Douglas's Spelling and Dictation Exercise for Schools, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Fox's (T. L.) Freemasonry, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Fry's Guide to the Charities of London 1870-1, cr. 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Low's Hand-Book to the Charities of London, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Mary Powell, Maiden and Married Life of, new edit. 12mo. 2/6
Notes and Queries, 4th Series. Vol. 5, small 4to. 10/6 cl.
Radclyffe's (N.) Theresa, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Reply (A.) to J. S. Mill of the Subjection of Women, 10/
Tarrant's Times of Refreshing, 18mo. 2/ cl.
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LOVE'S CLAIRVOYANCE.

I. GRETCHEN IN THE GARDEN.

As bees are "burning" 'round the golden bloom
Where Gretchen knits beneath the linden shade,
Drinking dear memories in the honeyed gloom
By pendulous flow'rs and twinkling green leaves
made;
Her dainty nostrils, cherry parted lips,
Her dreamful eyes of tenderest blue, no sign
Revealing of the lovely hour that slips
Unheeded by 'mid summer hush divine:
As lightly 'round her clinking needles run
The silken meshes—yonder rose above,
The yellow moth disporting in the sun—
Her heart-strings twined, thoughts hovering 'round
her love:
While radiant thro' sweet broodings, from the past
The vision of her lover re-appears,
Serenely now than when they parted last,
When down her paled cheek trailed those tender
tears:
As, 'mid yon shadows shot with sunny gleams,
The musing maiden, weaving her love-charms,
That emanation of her waking dreams
Sees drawn thus life-like towards her longing arms—
Ah God! her white lips gasping, like the knell
Of murdered love, her life's one hope betrayed,
Soul heard 'mid heavenly calm like blast from hell,
The crackling, deadly, ripping fusillade!

II. KARL ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

So, like a ray divine thro' storm-cloud breaking,
Thro' battle clangour and infuriate cries,
'Mid smoke and blood and flames a pathway making,
What glimpse of heaven greets Karl's enraptured
eyes!
There thro' the sulphurous surges rent asunder,
Down beam celestial piercing blackest air,
Like gleam of lightning shot thro' rolling thunder,
He sees, entranced, that summer garden fair!
Above the booming crash of shrapnel showers,
With subtle ken his inner sense discerns
That murmurous haze about the lime-tree flowers,
Where, like a mist of gold, the bee swarm burns:
Beyond the stifling fumes the bomb discloses,
Mephitic vapours winged with iron death,
He scents afar the perfume of the roses,
The delicate flavour of the linden's breath!
One instant draws their loving souls together,
Omnific in its power to work them woe,
One spirit-glance of love to each can gather
What yearnings from the other's heart now flow.
Struck by the ball of doom he wins in glory,
Thro' dread for him, her tender breast is riven;
Transfigured on the war-plain foul and gory
One thought of her uplifts his soul to heaven.

CHARLES KENT.

August, 1870.

A POEM RECLAIMED.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 22, 1870.

As an admirer of Hood, I was not a little surprised at the charge made against him in yours of the 20th inst., by G. T. Lowth,—a charge, I am happy to say, which is easily refuted, and, by your leave, I now hasten to do it. Your Correspondent says that his version "lay in his portfolio . . . unseen by any one" until he "made it fair and sent it to *Punch*." Now, *Punch* was not started until 1841, and I am not surprised that "*Punch* took no notice of it," as I find, in a notice of the *Amaranth* for 1839, in the pages of your journal for 1838, p. 776, the poem is printed at length, and the name of Thomas Hood appended to it as the author. Who is the plagiarist?

WM. LYALL.

Broadstairs, Kent.

A FRIEND informs me of the letter of a Mr. Lowth, in a recent number of the *Athenæum*, in which he brings a charge against my father's memory. Absent from town, I cannot get at my books of reference, and cannot therefore give chapter and verse, but I believe that my father's lines were written before the appearance of *Punch*. At any rate, I do not hesitate to say that the charge is false, and that Mr. Lowth brings himself under suspicion by waiting to bring his charge until death has removed Mark Lemon, one word from whom would have settled the value of his claims.

T. HOOD.

THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS AT BEAUMANOR.

Holmwood Park, Dorking, August 20, 1870.

In the animated and entertaining review of the attractions of Leicestershire, which appeared in the *Athenæum* of the 23rd of July, in contemplation of the meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute at Leicester, some prospect was held out of the possible discovery of valuable and unknown historical documents at Beaumanor, still stored in certain chests, of which the existence has become matter of popular fame and notoriety.

I was prepared to satisfy the curiosity which had thus been raised, having, during the earlier part of the week, renewed my acquaintance with the valuable manuscript stores that have been accidentally preserved in the family of Mr. Perry-Herrick, and which, by his good sense and liberality, have been more effectually protected from future injury, and are therefore now destined to be handed down for the information of future historical inquirers. I say that these manuscripts have been accidentally preserved; and it must generally be owing to a happy accident of one kind or another that, out of the mass and multitude of papers which are apparently of ordinary and transient interest at the time which produces them, some few are cast into spots that preserve them, like the leaves and shells in coals and other minerals, or the insects embalmed in amber, in order to become the samples or specimens of the great majority of similar documents that are irretrievably lost. Either the secret drawers of an old cabinet have been overlooked, or a closet has remained unusually undisturbed, or a garret has been particularly wind-and-weather-tight, and the archives of an ancient family are thus accidentally preserved from the ravages of damp, dirt and vermin, or the still more merciless destruction of the lawyer, the cook, and the house-maids. In the case before us, the accident was this—that Sir William Heyrick, the purchaser of Beaumanor, was for seven years one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and that, on the termination of his period of office, he was permitted, as was then generally the practice with men in public stations, to retain the documents which related to his administration and services, provided only that his accounts were duly settled at head-quarters. If he thus obtained his *quietus est*, all was well; still, he preserved his papers, and they were preserved, probably for his lifetime at least, as his vouchers, for fear of any future recriminations. In this way Sir William Heyrick kept his Exchequer papers, and took them down with him to his retreat in Charnwood Forest. He was allowed to take them in the old Exchequer chests with which the State had provided him; and in the garrets of the former

mansion-house at Beaumanor several of these chests remained,—if, indeed, some of them had not been previously his own coffers, provided for the purposes of his private business, as a goldsmith and banker in London.

One of the most perfect and ponderous of these great chests was brought into the Staircase Hall at Beaumanor, for exhibition to its visitors of the Royal Archaeological Institute. It has a coved lid, or roof, as one might call it, and is heavily bound with iron bars in several directions, and has rings of iron wherewith to carry it. Had I enjoyed my contemplated opportunity of addressing the meeting from the ascent to the great staircase, I should have had this chest on my right hand, and could afterwards have conducted the more curious of my hearers to the bookcase which is the present depository of its former contents. But as the Rev. Mr. Hill, the director and commander-in-chief on these excursion days, to whose skill and experience their success is so much indebted, and whose judicious and courteous behests I, like every other old member of the Institute, feel myself bound implicitly to obey, on this occasion, kindly suggested that any information I might have to offer to the assembly would be best heard within the refreshment tent, I was glad to accept his offer of so full and attentive an auditory, seated as they were in comfort and enjoyment along those hospitable tables.

The Manuscripts were not the first subject of the remarks I had prepared, but it was rather the general history of this beautiful forest manor and its ancient hunting-seat, (which still existed as "a pretty lodge" when seen by our proto-topographer Leland in the reign of Henry the Eighth,) and the many personages of the highest rank below royalty which form the succession of its mediæval owners and occupiers. Limited by time, I soon laid aside my written memoranda, and then selected the salient points of the annals of Beaumanor from the printed pages of my grandfather's History of the county, having had a friendly notice from Mr. Hill of the few minutes he had still to spare.

With these, after briefly directing the attention of my listeners to some of the more interesting objects about the place,—to some of the family portraits,—to the oak chair of Richard Herrick the Warden of Manchester (the third son of old Sir William),—to the great chair standing under the staircase that was carved out from the solid bole of an oak, felled in the park in the year 1690, which measured thirty-four feet in circumference, and upon the pinnacles of which the spear, garland, and three rosebuds, that have been paid as quit-rents for many centuries, are annually suspended,—to the bed of King Richard the Third, purchased by Mr. Perry-Herrick, and for which an appropriate chamber was specially prepared in his new mansion,—and to the carriage built for the wedding of Mr. Perry-Herrick's grandfather with the heiress of the Gages of Bentley in 1740, and which, though a comparatively modern antique—of the time of Hogarth's pictures,—perhaps excited greater interest with the multitude than any other object on the spot, the builder's contract, which is still preserved, lending an explanation to all its facts and details,—I cut short my discourse, leaving the valuable series of Manuscripts undiscussed and undescribed.

I have therefore now to admit that what was foreboded in the *Athenæum* of the 23rd of July too literally came to pass—that Mr. Perry-Herrick's luncheon drove from the minds of his guests the inquiry whether any historical papers still lie hid in the old chests. It is true that Mr. Perry-Herrick himself, in his address to the company (as reported in your paper of the 3rd of August) stated that the papers had been thoroughly examined by my grandfather, the historian of Lincolnshire, kindly adding that, "although there were many papers of family interest among them, there were none of public importance that escaped such vigilant eyes as those of Mr. Nichols," stating also that it was true that the papers "had not been fully explored when he succeeded to the property, but had been thoroughly examined since." But

as the latter statement in your report seems to lead on to the former, and to imply that Mr. Nichols (the historian) examined the papers after Mr. Perry-Herrick came to the property, I beg to offer the following explanation.

It is true that few, if any, of these papers of great historical importance—except entries that might be gathered from the Exchequer records hereafter mentioned—were unknown to the Historian of Leicestershire; for the old chests were well rummaged and explored by Mr. John Herrick (Mr. Perry-Herrick's uncle), who supplied my grandfather from this source with many highly valuable materials, not only for the history of Beaumanor and his own family, but of Leicester and various other places in the county, including scores of domestic letters, as well as miscellaneous documents, which are printed in all parts of the History. But though the papers were rummaged, as I say, they were only very partially arranged, and their arrangement has been accomplished by myself, not only since the completion of the 'History of Leicestershire,' which is now an interval of very nearly sixty years, but long subsequently to my grandfather's death, which occurred in 1826.

The principle on which I proceeded was to bind in volumes, so far as possible of a uniform size, all such documents, whether on vellum, parchment, or paper, as could be conveniently entrusted to the hands of a careful bookbinder; and the volumes thus formed are now placed by the sides of a few which still exist in their original covers of the reign of James the First.

I will first describe those which are entirely records of the Royal Exchequer, the value of which, it will be remembered, is not a little enhanced by the wanton and lamentable destruction which some years since was perpetrated by the Government authorities at Somerset House,—followed by the deep lamentations of historical antiquaries, and the jubilant exultations of the vendors and collectors of autographs, who were truly thankful to gather up the mutilated fragments that found their way to the dealers in waste paper.

1. There is a thin folio volume belonging to the time of Sir William Bowyer, who was the predecessor of Sir William Heyrick as one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer, being a Book of the Certificates of Sir William Bowyer, from September 1608 to August 1616.

2. One volume, a great ledger for the whole period of Sir William Heyrick's office from 1616 to 1623, is preserved in its original binding of calf, with the royal arms in gold on its sides.

3. So are five other thin volumes, in folio, being Receipts and Payments of the Exchequer during the same period.

4. Twenty other volumes, in modern binding, now contain the papers which were found in files in the old chests. Three consist of Debentures, and sixteen of Orders on the Exchequer and their correspondent Receipts, also from 1616 to 1623. The Receipts are particularly interesting from the autograph signatures of the recipients; among whom are Ben Jonson, Inigo Jones, and many of their eminent contemporaries; but my latent hope that I might some day meet with the name of Shakespeare in the Heyrick papers was doomed to be disappointed. The last volume contains a complete Index to all the nineteen that precede it; and that this index was well executed the public will be assured when I mention that it was made by Mr. Joseph Burt, of Her Majesty's Record Office, now the zealous and active officer of the Royal Archaeological Institute as one of its hon. secretaries. Though I cannot precisely state what proportion they contain of the whole history of payments from the Royal Exchequer during the seven years from 1616 to 1623, some calculation may be formed by considering the following circumstances. There were four Tellers of the Exchequer, through the office of any one of whom payments might pass; but most payments (of annuities to the royal household, tradesmen, &c.) were quarterly, half-yearly, or annual, and therefore recur continually; other more important sums were paid piecemeal, in advances by one Teller or

another according to the moneys he had in hand; therefore, on the whole, there were probably very few payments during those seven years that entirely escaped a passage, at some stage or other, through Sir William Heyrick's office.

Besides the Exchequer Records there are eleven folio volumes of miscellaneous documents, of great and varied curiosity, owing, as I have said, their protection and preservation to their having been thrown into the same capacious receptacles. They have been arranged thus.

5. Matters of business, public and private, from the year 1571 to 1714, closing with a short series of MS. News Letters. Two volumes.

6. Matters of Account. One volume.

7. Family Letters, together with some Poetry and Literary Fragments. Three volumes.

8. Papers relating to the five sons of Sir William Heyrick—William, Robert, Richard, Henry, and Roger. One volume.

9. Papers relating to the Estates of Sir William Heyrick, in three volumes: the first relating to Beaumanor and its immediate dependencies and neighbourhood; the second to the Town and County of Leicester; and the last to Richmond in Surrey, London, and other localities.

I have now enumerated the thirty volumes which were arranged and bound under my care and superintendence; and I may add, to the eleven of family and miscellaneous papers tables of contents and slight indexes were made by myself. The letters of the poet Robert Herrick (a nephew of Sir William), together with some other documents relating to him, were thought worthy of a more sumptuous shrine. They were placed within a handsome cover of morocco, and are treasured up in another place. But this volume was placed on the library table at the recent gathering, and was inspected by several of the visitors.

Besides these documents now bound in books, I found among Mr. Heyrick's archives many others of value, which could not well be so treated, and which therefore remain in the boxes of his charter-room. Among those of public interest the principal are, two rolls of the New-Year's Gifts at Court, one of the reign of Queen Mary, and the other of Queen Elizabeth in 1599. These were both printed by my grandfather in his 'Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.' There are several letters-patent under the great seals of Elizabeth and James the First, and also a general pardon granted to Sir William Heyrick, under the great seal, in the reign of James the First. There is a sheriff's roll of account, being that of William Kingston, Esq., Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 2 Jac. I.

Among the documents that belong more strictly to Beaumanor itself, there is a plan on vellum of Beaumanor Park (consisting of 482 acres), made by Gilbert Thacker in the year 1621 (this was exhibited in the hall); there are four ancient compotuses or rolls of account; there is a Court roll of the 21 Edward IV. (not 2 Edward IV. as misprinted in the 'History of Leicestershire'), when the manor was in the hands of Katherine, Duchess of Norfolk, one of the King's maternal aunts; there is a rentale, or rent-roll, of the 32 Hen. VIII.; there are many paper Court-rolls of the same reign, when for some years the manor was in the hands of the Crown, and subsequently of Lord Leonard Grey, an uncle of the memorable Lady Jane; there is an admission to a tenement which bears the autograph signatures of the Lady Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, and her then husband, Adrian Stokes, Esq., (these signatures are engraved in the 'History of Leicestershire,' vol. iii. pl. 18); there is a roll of the Court Baron in 1586 of William Stokes, Esq., brother, executor and assignee of Adrian, then deceased; and, after Sir William Heyrick acquired this manor, there is a nearly complete series of Court-rolls to the present time.

I will add, very briefly, a further description of the four oldest rolls:—

1. The compotus of Thomas Hemeri *serviens* of Beaumanor, 5-6 Edw. I. (Total profits of the year 44l. 7s. 3d.)

2. The compotus of Henry del Peeke, *serviens* of Beaumanor, 8-9 Edw. III. (It mentions the

stone wall separating the park of Beaumanor from the park of Loughborough. The Lord John de Beaumont, then Lord of Beaumanor, during this year rested there on his way to a parliament at Nottingham, and stopped for some days on his return.)

3. The compotus of John Godewyn, bailiff, 7-8 Hen. IV.

4. The compotus of Mr. John Kirkeby, bailiff of Elizabeth Lady Beaumont by reason of her dower, 3-4 Hen. VI. Great repairs were in this year bestowed upon the lodge, which appears to have been then of timber, roofed with slate from the adjoining forest. (It was rebuilt of stone in the reign of Henry the Sixth.) A lease which the Lady Elizabeth herself had granted, dated at Beaumanor on the Feast of the Circumcision, 8 Hen. V., is mentioned.

I thus present to the world at large the particulars which I should have been able to offer, in a more hurried way, to those who might have been in the mood to listen to me in the halls of Beaumanor, had not the programme of the day's proceedings required their early departure to the park of Gracedieu, and Mr. Hill's whistle summoned them so soon "to horse." I think I may without presumption add, as the humble instrument of the care bestowed by Mr. Perry-Herrick upon his ancestral records, that he anticipated some years ago the wishes that may have been recently expressed in many quarters by the visitors commissioned by the Master of the Rolls to examine other family muniment-rooms, and that he has set a noble example of what every man in his position should do, in justice to the memory of his predecessors, in provision for the future advantage of his successors, and for the public benefit, in elucidation of our national history, both political and domestic.

JOHN GUTHRIE NICHOLS.

LA REVUE CELTIQUE.

THE study of Celtic languages has made great progress since the days of the M'Pherson controversy, and the rash statements then made by both sides would not be ventured at the present day; yet outside philological circles vague notions are in vogue about the relations and literature of these languages. It may not, therefore, be useless to mention that the languages of which the *Revue Celtique* treats are divided into two widely separated classes, the Gaelic and the Cymric. Each of these has its dialects, but in the Gaelic group the local differences do not entitle any of the varieties to the rank of a separate language; and "Do you speak Gaelic?" is an inquiry which conveys the same meaning whether you address an Irishman, a Manxman, or a Highlander. In the Cymric group, on the contrary, there are three well-defined languages—Welsh, Cornish, Armoric. The two which survive have also their own subdivisions; the Welsh of North Wales differs from that of Pembroke; and in Brittany, as we are informed in the *Revue* by M. de Jubainville, there are four dialects, the centres of which are Leon, Vannes, Cornouailles and Treguier. Besides these living languages, and Cornish, which is but lately dead, some Celtic scholars occupy themselves on the relics of the ancient languages of Gaul, of South Britain and of Cumberland; while others devote themselves to the mythology, the early Christianity and the art of the Celtic nations.

The *Revue* contains two articles on Irish illuminations, but neither has much interest; perhaps the article which has most is Mr. Hennessy's on the ancient Irish goddess of war. She was called the Morrigan, and potent was her influence. Sometimes she would hover over a favourite warrior, and he would carry all before him, at other times she would fly towards him and prevent him from rushing against overwhelming odds. Mr. Hennessy proves that she was considered to have the form of the grey-backed crow. This bird, which in some parts of England is not seen at all, and in others is a migrant, occurs all the year round throughout a great part of Ireland, and is called *Fionnóg* by the natives. It is usually a solitary bird, but at times

numbers are seen together. This apparent meeting for conversation, its remarkable plumage, its deep croak, and the sudden way in which it sometimes surprises a rambler on the mountains who thinks himself alone, all mark the *fionóg* as a fit object of pagan superstition and fairy legend. Mr. Hennessy's article gives many instances of its achievements.

M. Gaidoz, in a chronicle of matters relating to the objects of the *Revue*, makes some remarks on the present condition of the Irish language. The rapid decay of Irish as a spoken language has, we believe, been chiefly owing to the national schools, which, by making English the sole medium of instruction, have put a stop to all education through the Irish tongue, and have discouraged the reading of Irish books. In the time of the Commonwealth, as a proclamation, dated May 18, 1655, shows, there were people living in Dublin who knew only Irish. In the adjacent county of Meath little else was spoken at the end of the last century, while now those who cannot speak English are only to be found in the wilds of the south, west, and north-west. In Ulster, Connaught and Munster, Irish is still much spoken; but in Leinster it is almost extinct. In the King's County, the last aged people who said their prayers in the old language died many years ago, and even in the mountains of Wicklow those who speak it are few. In Kilkenny, Meath and Louth it may yet be heard. In every county of Ulster, except perhaps Armagh, and in all parts of Connaught, Irish is still spoken. We have given this summary of the present condition of the Irish language, because travellers who keep the main roads form quite mistaken ideas on the subject. In Scotland, Gaelic is still strong. The dialect of the Isle of Man, which will probably hardly survive the next generation, will be preserved in a Bible, Book of Common Prayer and a few printed prayers and verses. To the eye of an Irishman, printed Manx has exactly the appearance which the ludicrous phonetic spelling of Artemus Ward has to an English reader.

The extinction of the Celtic languages, which we believe is a good deal further off than is generally supposed, will by no means put an end to Celtic studies. A considerable literature will remain. Of Cornish, only two or three plays are extant, but Wales and Brittany have produced a good deal since the invention of printing, in addition to their MS. stores. It is in the Gaelic language, however, and mostly in Ireland, that the main riches of Celtic literature are accumulated. Law, history, poetry and romance are preserved in abundance on closely-covered vellum. There too the artistic remains of Gaelic civilization, so curious because so distinct, may be studied in all their amazing variety and richness in the wonderfully-illuminated Book of Kells and in the splendid series of brooches, weapons and reliquaries, preserved in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Several monuments of Gaelic literature are now printed with translations, and are easily accessible to the general reader. If we were to indicate a course of reading, we should name the 'Senchus Mor,' 'The Wars of the Irish with the Foreigners,' and the romance called 'The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne' as good works to begin with. The reader will perhaps find their style unpleasing: this must be the case with any entirely foreign set of ideas; but if he perseveres he will attain enjoyment; and when he lays the last volume down he will feel that he has taken a peep into a fresh country, and that he need not waste time in perusing a recent work in which a writer, knowing neither Gaelic nor Cymric, daintily extracts what, following his own idea, we may call sugar of light from the wide field of Celtic literature.

If M. Gaidoz avoids pedantry, and bears in mind that erudition is compatible with general interest, the *Revue Celtique* will be of interest to scholars and to general readers, and will be of service in spreading accurate ideas on a little-known subject, and in opening to the public treasures of imagination and lines of bygone thought which have been too long neglected.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"In the world of the publishers, business is as stagnant as our own hot summer air,—which is, at this season, positively stifling. A few books, of little importance, now and then make their appearance; but when all the world, including the President and every member of his Cabinet, are enjoying sea or mountain breezes, the literary demand is for the most part confined to pocket editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Reade, or Holmes, and the lightest fiction attainable. In the last monthly list of books, the great house of Messrs. Appleton has but four entered,—three of these being reprints of Miss Kavanagh's 'Silvia,' Mr. Disraeli's 'Miriam Alroy,' and Miss Aguiar's 'Days of Bruce'; and Messrs. Harpers have published eleven, of which no less than ten are English reprints. There is argument enough in this one fact to prove the urgent necessity, to American authors, of an international copyright law. When publishers can obtain English advance sheets for a tenth of the value of the book in the English market, or what it would be worth if written by an American author, they are naturally disinclined to pay full prices for native productions. So a large majority of the books printed here during the past season were English books. A valuable book is soon to be published in this city, namely, a 'Dictionary of American Biography,' by Francis G. Drake. The second and concluding volume of Dr. Allibone's exhaustive 'Dictionary of Authors,' for which we have waited so long, has at last appeared from the press of Messrs. Lippincott & Co. Another Dictionary of American Biographies is to be published at New York, in the autumn, by Messrs. Ford & Co."

FROM THE TYROL.

Brixen, August 11, 1870.

THE Zillerthal opens finely from the valley of the Inn, a little below Jenbach, the railway station, where having arrived from Innsbruck, you find carriages or the *Postwagen* for conveyance to Zell. But for two or three hours the scene is one of breadth only, over which are spread pastures, fields of maize, grain, flax, and hemp, with large plots of pumpkins and potatoes, backed by somewhat monotonous fir-clad hills, and watered by the Ziller, which rushes down the valley with a rapidity surpassing that of the Inn. What that rapidity is may be estimated from the fact that a raft will float down from Innsbruck to Schwarz (twenty English miles) in an hour. As the ferryman said, "raft and railway train start together and get there at the same time."

The religious emblems so common by the wayside in Tyrol abound in the Zillerthal, many of ghastly appearance; the churches are numerous, with bright green spires for the most part, which look well against the dark background of the hills. The large size and highly ornamented finish and fittings of these churches astonish a stranger, who, because he sees no towns, forgets that the population of the valley is very numerous. Amid a good deal that is metriculous, and much breaking of the commandment concerning graven images, there are good specimens of carving, painting and gilding, and to meet with all this in remote hamlets excites wonder. Who found the money for all this elaborate ornament?

The church-goers are mostly women; and very assiduous they are, every seat being crowded even at the early 6 o'clock Mass. I inquired of many men and boys why they did not go also; "Because we have too much to do, and too little inclination," was the answer. A large part of this "too much" consists of lounging, smoking, and playing at ninepins. If they would but devote some of their lounging time to road-mending it would be better for themselves and all who visit their valley. Toll-bars are numerous; tolls are very high, and all the while the condition of the road is simply execrable. The road has scarcely a hill, yet the *Postwagen* walks full half its journey.

At Zell, the capital of the Zillerthal, the valley narrows, and the scenery becomes interesting. Among its numerous inns the *Post* occupies the

best situation, looking up along an ever-narrowing and ascending vale to snow-peaks and glaciers. It offers also the advantage of a balcony overhanging the roaring and rushing Ziller, and that the musical *Kellnerinn* (formerly at the *Welschworth*) now presides over its service. She sang on the night of my arrival accompanied by her sister, and the harmony of the two voices combined with zither and guitar, was as delightful as admirable.

Above Zell the Zillerthal narrows more and more, and the river rushes more rapidly, until at Mayrhofen, two hours' distant, the head of the valley appears to be reached. I had planned to walk over the Gerlos Pass to the Pinzgau, but circumstances, partly meteorological, led me to a change of direction. First to Mayrhofen, where saw-mills and flour-mills enliven the scene, and the noise of rushing water ever prevails. It is shut in on all sides by steep and high mountains, diversified by rock and pine, and you feel imprisoned; but half an hour above the village you find a way to three or four upper valleys, each of which sends down a roaring torrent. One of these is the Zemmthal, the stream of which rivals the Ziller in magnitude as it rushes from the mouth of a precipitous gorge, which you cross by a foot-bridge perched high on the lofty crags. By the side of this ravine, overshadowed by birch and fir, amid slopes of fern, wild thyme and bluebells, are mossy hummocks and savage rocks, some of which, fallen from the heights, overhang the path in huge masses. So bright is the green of the mosses and ferns that they seem as if pervaded by sunshine, even on a cloudy day, and in dark places of the forest their contrast is exquisite. The Zemm rages below, forming a series of falls and rapids for more than two miles, confined on the right bank by the grim and mighty mountain mass of the Tristen Spitz, where no path can be made, for it is precipitous as a wall. The impression made by the whole scene is overpowering, and when you stand on the bridge (Karlsteg) and look up and down the ravine, you will agree that only in the lower extremity of the Via Mala could you find its equal. A short distance above the bridge you come to pastures, and higher up to Ginzling, whence a way of escape over the Pfitscher Joch may be found.

In each of the ravines into which the head of the Zillerthal splits, scenes similar in character await the explorer: such combinations of rock, and wood, and rushing water within such easy distances are rarely to be met with. And there is the further advantage that you are not afflicted with the sight of human ugliness; for the people of the Zillerthal are tall, stalwart, and good-looking. The notorious "Swiss giantess" would look small by the side of some of the women whom I saw on my way up the valley.

One of the ravines above mentioned is the Tuxerthal, animated also by a torrent and waterfalls, and into this Thal you can mount by a steep path over Finkenberg, where the Teufelsbrücke (Devil's Bridge) bestrides the gulf and affords a view of the raging stream far below. Higher and higher slopes the narrow pastoral valley, where the greenness is delightful, and you come to Hintertux, —a place of six houses, a chapel, a big rough inn, a bath establishment, equally rough, and in rainy weather a superabundance of mud. Thence by a steady climb of from three to four hours you mount to the summit of the Tuxer Joch—7,618 feet—with one of the hugest of Tyrolean glaciers, the *Gefrorene Wand* (Frozen Wall) on the way. From the summit there is a grand view of glacier, snow-peaks, and Alpine heights and valleys, white and green and bronze and grey, exhilarating to contemplate. There is milk to be had at a hut, and then by a very steep, rugged and rocky path you drop down into the Schmirthal, which, with reaches of lovely green pastures, of defiles that rival the Zemmthal, leads you to the Brenner highway at Stafflach, distant half an hour from the Brenner railway station at Gries.

At Zell, for the first time since I left home, I met English folk. The contrast with the travel scenes of recent years is great: you see no crowds of tourists, and can journey in quiet enjoyment.

Innkeepers everywhere tell the same tale, and here in Tyrol, the favourite resort of German tourists, the mountain paths and hotel chambers are alike deserted. "All because of the war!" say despondent landlords. Meanwhile, napoleons and sovereigns are at a premium, so great is the demand for gold for army purposes. W. W.

INDIAN PRONUNCIATION.

Old Court, Harold's Cross, near Dublin, Aug 22, 1870.

I WAS glad to read in your issue of the 20th inst. Mr. Hyde Clarke's protest, as I may call it, against the so-called "classical" (?) mode of spelling Indian names; and it may be satisfactory to him to know, that one, if no more, of those connected with Indian literature agrees with him perfectly. I do not like to see the system of spelling Indian names denationalized, and the methods of continental pronunciation of vowels and diphthongs adopted when our own language affords perfect equivalents to the sound, as well as the orthography of Indian letters, far nearer in fact than the continental; and I am convinced that to English readers, as well as to Indian, the equivalents of our own language are not only the most appropriate, but the most correct.

Very few English readers, comparatively speaking, understand the pronunciation of French, German or Italian vowels; and it is in a greater degree the same with Indian students, who, being taught English, and generally attaining a very correct pronunciation, would have to adopt in the new system, a number of sounds different from what they find in the English they are taught to read and speak. Why to them, or to any other persons, should the English sounds hoop, loop, stoop—become hūp, lūp, stūp, &c.? and why should Hindoo be written Hindu? By most English, Hindu would be pronounced *Hindew*, which would be wrong; whereas Hindoo gives the full and correct sound of the Indian termination. I may say the same of the frequent Indian termination "poor," which is long, as *पूर* and *पूर*, not "pūr," which is so liable to mistake.

I need not, however, on this occasion trouble you with long definitions; but shall be prepared, in company with a stout ally in Mr. Hyde Clarke, to "do battle," if need be, in defence of the English system of spelling Indian names, against the continental. If the French, or Italians, or Germans, translate our Indian books, they will alter our vowels and diphthongs into those of their own languages; but so long as our works are written or read in English, surely uniformity is needful. Why should there be English vowels, &c. in the text, and foreign vowels, with a different pronunciation, in the proper names?

I have just completed a manual of Indian history for students; and, after much consideration, have adopted English vowels and terminations throughout, and I will tell you why. I gave sentences in which were ordinary Hindostanee names and words to intelligent English persons, young and old, to read, written after both methods; and I found that while the ordinary English orthography was read as easily as the text, the words spelt on the foreign principle, with diacritical marks, were almost in every case pronounced wrongly. The diacritical marks were not followed, and were not understood. MEADOWS TAYLOR.

GERMANY AND THE WAR.

Leipzig, August 22, 1870.

OUR fertile writer Gutzkow has just published a pamphlet, 'Das Duellwegen Ems,' attempting to show that, contrary to what one would expect from the title, the present war is not fought to wash out in blood the affront passed upon King Wilhelm I. at Ems, but that it is a war of races; which certainly is obvious enough. Gustav Rosch, another prolific writer, has put forth 'Aus Louis Napoleon's Scheldbach,' casting up Louis Napoleon's crimes.

If political pamphlets are scarce, and general literature quite silent, we have lately been inundated with sermons, which were delivered on the Fast appointed by the King of Prussia, before the commencement of hostilities. Had the author of

'Religious Thought in Germany' been here at the time, he would, I am sure, have convinced himself that, let the feelings of the Germans only be stirred to the innermost depth, as now, they are quite as religious as any other people on earth. The churches were crowded to overflowing that day; a great many even could find no room; so that a second (afternoon) service was immediately ordered to be performed—so eager were the people to listen to the words of comfort from the messengers of God, and to pour out their heavily-laden hearts to the Almighty, and pray for His mercy in this dire calamity: and, not satisfied with having heard the sermons, there was a general demand for them to be printed; and hence nearly all our ministers, in this as well as in many other German towns, in compliance with the wishes of the public, have had their sermons printed. The Jewish minister, Dr. Goldschmidt, has been drawing a parallel between Louis Napoleon and Balak. To a foreigner, these sermons, I should think, must be highly interesting, expressive as they are of the genuine and innermost sentiments and spirit of the Germans on the occasion.

Since my last, Freiligrath has come forward with a new song, addressed to one of his sons, who has gone from England to attend as a surgeon on the wounded:—

AN WOLFGANG IM FELDE.

Dass bald diess Blatt dich finde,
Wohl wünscht' ich's, lieber Sohn!
Dum werf' ich's in die Wunde,
Die bringen es dir schon.
Die werden es zu dir tragen,
Wo immer auch du weilst;
Wo, wenn die Schlacht sie schlagen,
Du treu zur Walstatt eilst.

Du wollest im heil'gen Kampfe
Mitkämpfen, Deutschlands werth;
Nun stehst du im Pulverdampfe,
Doch ziehst du nicht das Schwert.
Nun übst du im Gefilde,
Statt mitzuheben im Streit,
Ein Amt der Lieb' und Milde,
Ein Amt der Menschlichkeit.

Dich trieb dein Herz, das warme:
Aus England trieb's dich her;
Das rothe Kreuz am Arme,
Bist du gefolgt dem Heer.
Die bleich und unverbunden
Am blut'gen Boden ruhn,
Die Sterbenden, die Wunden
Erquickst du freundlich nun;

Tränkst Labung auf die Lippe,
Die dürr und brennend lechzt;
Legst weicher in's Gestrüppe
Die Brust, die fliegend ächzt;
Hörst manches letzte Flehen
Im Nachwind leis verwehn;
Der Mond lugt über die Höhen—
Und du wirst sterben sehn.

Sei stark, mein Wolf! nicht beben!
Schwerenst ist deine Pflicht;
So grimme sahst du Tod und Leben
Dir nie noch in's Gesicht;
Im Frieden still befriedet,
Bleibst weich dein gutes Herz—
Des Krieger's Erzeit schmiedet
Und hämmert es zu Erz!

Das sei dir unverloren!
Fest, tapfer allezeit,
Verdien' dir deine Sporen
Im Dienst der Menschlichkeit!
Rundum der Kampf auf's Messer:—
Lern' du zu dieser Frist,
Dass Wunden heilen besser
Als Wunden schlagen ist!

Durch Sterbende und Todte
Geh' deines Weges treu;
Halt' hoch das Kreuz, das rothe,
Ob Blut und Barbarei;
Lass Freund und Feind es scheinen
Auf deinem ersten Gang—
Und fluche nur dem Einen,
Der uns zum Schlachten zwang!

Fahr' wohl, fahr' wohl, mein Knabe!
Gott mit dir für und für!
Verbinde, tröste, labe—
Mein Segen ruht auf dir!
Und kehrt du mit im Schwarme
Der Sieger—Knabe, dann
Fliegst du in unsre Arme,
Kein Knabe mehr: ein Mann!

Besides him, Gottschall, Geibel, O. von Redwitz and other poets more or less known to fame, along with a host of wholly obscure, though not less patriotic singers, have helped to increase the number of war-songs directed against Louis Napoleon and the French. Von Redwitz distinctly declares for black, red and gold as the German colours, though there is a rather warm controversy on this point carried on in our local papers. Certain it is that

in 1848 these were the colours of united Germany, and that the Frankfort German Parliament in 1849 resolved on their being adopted as such. They were even raised for a moment to Imperial dignity when, in the former eventful and ever-memorable year, the late amiable King of Prussia, the inheritor of the philosophic, but not of the warlike, spirit of his ancestor, Frederick the Second, assumed that flag on his ride through the streets of Berlin, and, putting himself at the head of the grand German movement, was hailed as Emperor of Germany. Many Germans residing in London may still recollect a meeting we held there about that time for the purpose of voting an address to our compatriots, on which occasion Herr Freiligrath recited his then newly-composed poem, with the refrain, "Schwarz ist das Pulver, roth ist das Blut, und golden lodert die Flamme." Speaking of Frederick the Second, I cannot forbear asking, by the way, how much may Mr. Carlyle have contributed, by his voluminous history of that monarch, to foster the warlike spirit of the present King of Prussia. I am not referring to the war now raging, but I must say that, so long as historians will blazon forth the deeds of conquerors, and lead their readers to worship success, we shall never see the end of war, that greatest scourge of humanity.

Of recently-published poems, I must mention one that appeared in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, under the heading of 'Aufs Knie, Frankreich.' The other evening it was recited at a tavern, where there is a large gathering every evening to read the latest telegrams hung out there immediately on their arrival, and the effect produced was expressed in the tangible shape of 75 thalers, collected on the spot for the wounded. The theatre too is the scene of repeated demonstrations of patriotism. The last victory was celebrated there by the performance of Gottschall's 'Ferdinand Schill,' and a festive prologue by the author.

The Hegel centenary, which was to have been celebrated on the 27th inst., is, of course, postponed till after the war. Let us hope by the time the Beethoven centenary arrives peace may be restored, and the two anniversaries may yet be kept up this year, perhaps simultaneously. Music and philosophy, as Schopenhauer has shown, are more nearly allied than the superficial are aware of.

The publications of the past week consist almost entirely of pamphlets on the war and maps. Of the former I have only just time enough to mention No. I. of a series to be issued by O. Wiegandt, of this town, containing under the general title of 'Schramm's Kriegsbrochuren,' European Diplomacy, German Popular Representation and the General Disarmament. May the latter speedily take place. Amen! D. A.

PARIS AND THE WAR.

Paris, August 23, 1870.

SETTING aside all question of politics, all the cruelty, injustice, selfishness, and folly of war, passing by for the moment the fearful loss of life and the frightful waste of the substance of the nation and of the people, there are few sights grander than the efforts of a nation called forth by the terror of foreign domination and the actual invasion of its territory; and this latter fact was brought actually before the eyes of the Parisians the other day in a curious manner. The Germans having taken possession of the post-offices in Alsace and Lorraine, letters arrived here with the Prussian Eagle impressed on the French stamps in the place of a common obliterating mark. Few incidents could have proclaimed the presence of the enemy in a more telling manner—the Prussian Eagle obliterating the head of Napoleon!

The learned and scientific bodies, as was to be expected, have set the nation an admirable example when hostilities had fairly commenced. After the defeat of Wissembourg the Minister of Public Instruction addressed a circular letter to the various rectors, inviting them to place all the buildings of the *lycées*, colleges, and normal schools at the disposal of the military authorities; a few of the rectors raised objections, on the ground of interference with their duties; but the Minister replied,

"When the safety of the country is in question, the special responsibilities of administration exist no longer: the duties of patriotism dominate over all others." In a few days, at every point, where circumstances demanded it, the buildings of the university were ready to be used as barracks or hospitals. At the same time, the Minister authorized the principals of all the educational establishments to send all the old linen to the ambulances, and this order produced 2,000 pairs of sheets, 6,000 napkins, 2,000 shirts, and masses of other linen. A day or two later it was decided that no distribution of prizes should take place, and for the first time since 1815 the annual assembly in the hall of the famous old Sorbonne was suppressed. When matters took a still more serious turn, the University of Paris was called upon to lend what aid it could to the work of fortifying the capital against the threatened invasion, by sending recruits to the *compagnie franche*, authorized to raise a corps of men for the fortifications. M. Delaunay, the director of the observatory, M. Chevreul, director of the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, M. Milne-Edwards, dean of the Faculty of Sciences, and all the other heads of faculties and colleges, replied to the appeal with characteristic ardour. M. Milne-Edwards wrote to the vice-rector of the university on the 16th instant, saying that from the 14th their company of auxiliaries had been actively at work, aiding in the armament of the fort of Bicêtre, and that the men furnished by the university had earned the approval of Admiral de La Roncière, who had inspected the fort. The Lycée Louis le Grand supplied 15 men, and all the others their contingent, making 75 in all; the School of Pharmacy, and the Observatory, M. Delaunay himself at the head of his brigade, contributed; and M. Milne-Edwards marched to the fortification at the head of nearly the whole of the officers and servants of the Academy of Sciences and the Museum; M. Chevreul, the celebrated "Father of fatty acids," as he is humorously called here, from his elucidation of the nature of those curious elements, with the burthen of fourscore years and four upon his head, led his little company to their labours.

The other day the *pompier*s were lodged in the Lycées, and the services of the communal teachers have been offered to the Minister for the organization of the National Guard *Sédentaire*, as it is now called, to distinguish it from the new Garde Mobile. The Minister of Public Instruction, as if in reply to the pretensions of Prussia, has just appointed a new rector to the Academy of Strasbourg in the person of M. Zeller, one of the professors at the Ecole Polytechnique.

The Parisian press generally has set an example of patriotism not only in paring down as possible the recitals of disaster, but in giving to every small success the most glowing appearance, and it has revelled in its newly-acquired power of denouncing incapacity, or want of luck, and generally calling a spade a spade, but now and then degrading it to a mere shovel. In the way of material assistance it has been most energetic, while it has rained complaints upon the *gros bonnets*, who, it must be confessed, have not been over-liberal in their subscriptions. The ambulance party that fell into the hands of the Germans, whose conduct in that matter is perfectly incomprehensible, was the fruit of a press subscription, and funds are now being got together for the establishment of a second ambulance here in Paris. M. Picard, a surgeon of high standing and repute, has accepted the office of chief medical director. The Government has set all the vacant space in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at the disposal of this new Committee; and it is said that the Palace of the Élysée will be appropriated to the same purpose; and negotiations are going on with the proprietor of an immense building, formerly occupied by a company for the sale of everything at cost price, but which, unfortunately, did not succeed either in paying a dividend or in returning the principal of its shareholders.

Amongst the many artists and literary men who have volunteered into the army during the last

few days are M. Clésinger, the sculptor, who is now in the ranks of the Cuirassiers; and M. Robert Michell and Paul de Cassagnac, who have joined the Zouaves of the Guard at Châlons, obtaining as a special favour exemption from passing through the dépôt of the regiment here in Paris; M. Gibiat, the proprietor of the journal to which these two gentlemen are attached, announced to them at their departure that their *traitements* would be continued to them as long as they remained under the national flag.

The *Figaro* says that M. Auber has inscribed his name on the list of the National Guard; and, as the *Figaro* says, it must be a joke. Another report is, that M. Victor Hugo is on his way here to enrol himself in the same corps.

Singularly enough, the only inauguration of a monument that occurred on the 15th inst. was that of one set up in honour of Marshal Moncey and the other brave defenders of the port of Clichy against the Allies in 1814. In the centre of a very large place, formed when the old octroi walls were destroyed, the new monument has an excellent effect. The base is a mass of granite, twenty to thirty feet high, supporting a group in bronze representing the General defending France, one of the pupils of the Polytechnic School, who played a great part in that forlorn hope, and other figures. The pedestal is decorated with bas-reliefs, the most remarkable being a reproduction of the well-known picture of Horace Vernet.

The reply of Alfred de Musset to Becker's famous 'Der Deutsche Rhein' has naturally attracted attention at this time; and a writer in the *Times*—I have not the letter before me at present—says that De Musset probably never read the original, or did not know German, and wrote his reply from a French prose translation. The subject has been much talked of here, and there is an anecdote connected with it. In the first place, I may mention that De Musset himself produced a prose translation of Becker's song, which I subjoin; it is tame and literal enough, and four of the finest lines, those in the middle of the last stanza,

So lang die flosse hebet,
Ein fisch auf seinem grund;
So lang ein lied noch lebet,
In seiner gänger mund,—

are, for some unaccountable reason, omitted.

LE RHIN ALLEMAND DE BECKER.

(TRADUIT PAR A. DE MUSSET.)

Ils ne l'auront pas, le libre Rhin allemand, quoiqu'ils le demandent dans leurs cris comme des corbeaux avides.
Aussi longtemps qu'il roulera paisible, portant sa robe verte, aussi longtemps qu'une rame frappera ses flots.
Ils ne l'auront pas, le libre Rhin allemand, aussi longtemps que les cours s'abreuvront de son vin de feu.
Aussi longtemps que les rocs s'élèveront au milieu de son courant, aussi longtemps que les hautes Cathédrales se reflèteront dans son miroir.
Ils ne l'auront pas, le libre Rhin allemand, aussi longtemps que de hardis jeunes gens feront la cour aux jeunes filles élanées.
Ils ne l'auront pas, le libre Rhin allemand, jusqu'à ce que les ossements du dernier homme soient ensevelis dans les vagues.

About the same period, Lamartine produced the following reply to Becker:—

RÉPONSE AU RHIN ALLEMAND DE BECKER.

(PAR LAMARTINE.)

ROULE, libre et superbe entre tes larges bords,
Rhin! Nil de l'Occident! coupe des nations!
Et des peuples assis qui boient tes eaux vives
Emporte les débris et les ambitions!
Il ne tachera plus le cristal de ton onde
Le sang rouge du Franc, le sang bleu du Germain,
Ils ne couleront plus sous le caisson qui gronde
Ces ponts qu'un peuple à l'autre étend comme une main;
Les bombes et l'obus, arc-en-ciel des batailles,
Ne viendront plus s'éteindre en sifflant sur tes bords.
L'enfant ne verra plus, du haut de tes murailles
Flotter ces poitrails blonds qui perdent les entrailles,
Ni sortir des flots ces bras morts.

The clever Madame Émile de Girardin said that that was not the way to answer Becker,—"and most people will, I think, agree with her; and, turning to De Musset, who was at her *soirée*, added, I would do it, if I could, somewhat in this fashion:—"Nous l'avons eu, votre Rhin allemand!" De Musset was struck with the idea, and, disappearing into the garden, is said to have composed the reply (which appeared in the *Athenæum* of the 13th of August) while smoking a cigar. One of the lines has always been exceedingly popular:—

Où le père a passé, passera bien l'enfant.

It was looked upon as almost prophetic the other day; but its realization does not seem near at hand.

Everything has been sadly prosaic here of late; but a poem sent from Laon to a Paris journal, without any other indication of origin, and merely the initials attached, is very spirited, and not unworthy of the occasion, although the verse halts a good deal here and there. It begins:—

AUX ARMES!

Sous le nombre ils ont succombé,
"vaincus": Deuil, mais espérance!
Chacun, noir de poudre est tombé,
En répétant, "Vive la France!"
Ils seront vengés, nos soldats!
L'heure naît des grandes batailles.
C'est à nous, c'est à nous, là-bas,
A leur faire des fusées.
Débout! debout!
Du sang et non des larmes!
France, de l'un à l'autre bout,
Aux armes!

The Garde Mobile is armed with converted muskets, called "fusils à tabatière," from the snuff-box-like opening of the breach; and the following is one of the elegant ditties that these rather unruly recruits amuse themselves with in camp:—

J'ai du bon tabac
Dans ma tabatière,
J'ai du bon tabac,
La Prusse en aura.
J'en ai du bon et du rapé,
Bismark, ce sera pour ton fichu nez.

There are scarcely half-a-dozen theatres open in Paris; the Italiens, the Lyrique, the Odéon, and one or two others, are closed in the ordinary course of the seasons, but the suspension of performances at the Vaudeville, Variétés, Ambigu, Cluny and several others, shows how few Parisians are just now inclined for amusement; the Champs Élysées Concert has, I believe, at last succumbed, and will not open its doors, or rather gates, again at present. The only place of amusement that seems to attract attention is the Châtelet, where the Alhambra troop draw, they say, full houses.

The 'Marseillaise' is again heard: it was sung at the Grand Opéra last night by Mlle. Hisson, M. Devoyod singing 'A la Frontière.' Mlle. Daniele also sang the 'Marseillaise' at the Opéra Comique; but the time is out of joint, and the enthusiasm is but the weak echo of that which was.

Literary Gossip.

LORD LYTTON is engaged on a new novel.

READERS of 'Recess Studies' may remember an essay by Sir A. Grant on 'The Endowed Hospitals of Scotland.' Those of the institutions, four in number, which are under the control of the Edinburgh Merchant Company have been entirely remodelled and turned into day-schools; two schools will give boys a superior education at a very low rate, one will afford a similar education to girls, and a fourth will give an elementary education to boys and girls. If well managed, these schools will probably make Edinburgh superior in educational resources to any other city in the kingdom.—A portion of the funds of the hospital has been devoted to the endowment of a Chair of Political Economy and Mercantile Law in the University. A Professor will be appointed shortly.

The next volume of the "Ancient Classics for English Readers" will be 'Horace,' by Mr. Theodore Martin.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY's theological works do not seem to have passed out of notice in the United States so completely as they have in England. A seventh edition of his once celebrated 'Essays on some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion' has appeared at Andover, U.S.

We hear that Mr. Heraud, whose volume of poems, entitled 'The In-gathering' we lately noticed, has commenced a poem, called 'The

War of Ideas,' which refers to the terrible contest at present raging between France and Prussia.

COUNT CARLO PEPOLI, who for many years resided in London, and whose name is well known in literary and artistic circles as that of a writer of great taste and ability, and of a connoisseur of skill and judgment, has recently published, at Bologna, a collection of Italian inscriptions, under the title of 'Due Centurie delle Iscrizioni Italiane.'

MR. WILKIE COLLINS's 'Man and Wife' has been reprinted at Toronto. It is the first book that has appeared in Canada under the provisions of the new Copyright Act.

WE are sorry to learn from the *Literary Record* that there is some doubt as to the publication of the fourth part of Canon Caloway's work on the Religious System of the Amazulu. The Natal Government has furnished funds for the third part, now in the press, but it is feared their aid will be wanting for that most interesting portion which treats of witchcraft, the striking feature in African superstition.

IN reviewing, last week, a book called 'An Introduction to the Language and Literature of Madagascar,' we gave the author's name as "Kepler." He writes to us to say that it is Kessler, and not Kepler.

THE *Polybiblion* states that M. Jules Quecherat, the well-known archæologist, is preparing a memoir on 'The Arenas of Paris.'

PROF. GAETANO TREZZA has completed his critical studies on Lucretius, on which he has bestowed the labour of several years; and the results of his investigations will shortly be published by Le Monnier at Florence.

THE Bibliothèque Impériale has recently bought the collection formed by the late Dr. Payen, of editions of Montaigne's works, and tracts and engravings relating to him and them. The collection includes, it is said, some unpublished letters.

THE history of the progress of legal reforms in Italy has during the last two years been recorded in the *Archivio Giuridico*, published at Bologna, by Prof. Filippo Serafini. This journal was founded in April, 1868, and soon took a high position in periodical literature, which it continues to maintain through the excellence of its papers on legal subjects.

DR. STRAUSS has written a letter to M. E. Renan on the characteristics and present position of the French and German nations. It appears in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. M. Renan had congratulated Dr. Strauss on his 'Voltaire,' and Dr. Strauss says he wrote his sketch of Voltaire's life in the hope of uniting the two nations more closely in the bonds of friendship: he regrets that his attempt has proved so unsuccessful.

IN Dr. Ramage's 'Beautiful Thoughts from German and Spanish Authors,' the celebrated sentence in the Apprenticeship Indenture of Goethe's 'Wilhelm Meister' reads thus:—"Whoever works with symbols only, is a pedant, a hypocrite or a burglar!" The phrase, of course, is "ein Pfuscher,"—a bungler. Probably the printer is to blame here; but the printer is not to blame for this plethoric rendering of one of the oft-quoted texts from Fichte:—"The sun sets and rises, the stars sink

beneath the horizon and return again, and all the spheres continue in their circling dance [halten ihren Cirkeltanz], but they never come back again exactly in the same state as they disappeared [aber sie Kommen nie so wieder, wie sie verschwanden]; and in the bright sources of life is life itself and its continuance."

AMONG other rumours of forthcoming works which we find in the American papers are the reports that Mr. Walt Whitman is at work on more 'Leaves of Grass,' and that the secretary of the American Legation at Paris, Mr. F. Moore, is engaged on a memoir of the late Mr. Burlingame.

PROF. LOWELL continues to be a frequent contributor to American periodicals. He had, in July, an article on 'Chaucer' in the *North American Review*; and this month he contributes 'A Virginian in New England Thirty-Five Years Ago' to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and a sonnet to *Putnam's Magazine*. There is a paper in the last-named magazine by Prof. Goldwin Smith, on 'The Constitutional Crisis in England.'

M. FAIDHERBE has published a complete collection of Numidian or Libyan Inscriptions, with some ethnographical investigations on the Numidians.

AT a time when Italy seems to be on the point of becoming completely united, it may be worth while to turn to a volume of historical memoirs of the Government of Sicily from 1815 to 1860—'Memorie storiche intorno al Governo della Sicilia,'—published at Palermo by Signor Francesco Bracci, in which the author expresses, with much party feeling, the views of those Sicilians who wish to see their country not only independent, but self-governed.

AN important palæographic work has recently been published at Padua, entitled 'Compendio delle lezioni teorico-pratiche di paleografia e diplomatica,' by Prof. Andrea Gloria, the Director of the Civic Museum. This work forms a very useful introduction to the study of the rare and costly works which have treated of special portions of the subject, of which it gives in most instances a well-written résumé. Prof. Gloria's lectures refer to the period between the fifth and fifteenth centuries; and the numerous tables and the fac-similes of private as well as of public documents render the work a capital guide to Latin mediæval palæography.

WE learn from Saxony the death of Dr. Reynold Klotz. He was born in 1807, and studied at the University of Leipzig, where he became a Professor, and, after G. Hermann's death, one of the directors of the philological seminary. He was a careful and industrious, rather than a brilliant scholar, and rendered considerable service to the cause of Ciceronian criticism.

THE death is announced of the publisher of the first Book of Mormon.

THE Permian language has lately reached the stage of having a dictionary provided with Russian equivalents. The language must be tolerably copious, as the book consists of above four hundred pages.

M. G. LASSANY, a writer of some distinction, has died at Athens. According to his will, his fortune will at his wife's death go to the University of Athens.

AMONG philosophical works recently issued in Germany, we have the fourth volume of Prof. Prantl's masterly 'History of Logic,' Dr. Schoster's popular 'Thoughts from Hegel,' Dr. Baumgartner's 'Gott und Natur,' and Dr. Kampe's 'Erkenntnisstheorie des Aristoteles.'

THE Maine Historical Society has removed its head-quarters from Brunswick to Portland.

AN article on the Ancient Phonetic Alphabet of Yucutan, by Dr. D. G. Brinton, which appeared in the *American Bibliopolist*, has been issued in a separate form.

THE Graduates of Yale College are "agitating" for a share in the government of their University. When we consider that the votes of "Non-Residents" are not usually looked upon with favour at Oxford and Cambridge, the proposal would seem to be one of doubtful wisdom.

MR. TRUBNER's 'Literary Record' gives an interesting illustration of the new Arabic Literary School at Beirut. By the help of a few writers the critical study of classic Arabic literature is maintained. Such are the works of Iskender Aga, Abkarius Antûn Bulad, and Emin Ibrahim Shemeil. The Christians take part in this movement, stimulated by the propagandism of the French colleges, and the Greek Christians have entered the arena. One notable contribution consists of the writings in exposition of the Orthodox Greek doctrine by a Russian priest, who has the new Arabic word Orthedoksiat.

A PROPOSITION has been made to educate the Mishmis, an exceedingly superstitious tribe on the banks of the Burhampooter. The authorities propose to establish English and vernacular schools, making the Mishmi a printed language.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Prof. Pepper's New Lecture, showing how the marvellous GHOST EFFECTS are produced.—New Musical Entertainment, by Bosley Heath. 'The Wicked Uncle; or, Hush-bye-babes in the Wood.'—Sand and the Suez Canal.—American Organ daily.—The whole for One Shilling.

SCIENCE

Trees and Shrubs for English Plantations. By Augustus Mongredien. With Illustrations. (Murray.)

A LANDSCAPE gardener may be defined as a poet, a painter and a horticulturist rolled into one. He must be able to appreciate the beauties of Nature, smiling meadows, gloomy forests, bold rocks, and bubbling brooks, store them up in his mind and reproduce them,—not with colour and brush on canvas of limited dimensions, but on extensive areas of ground, and by availing himself of real water, genuine rocks, and living trees, shrubs and herbs. A landscape gardener, who understands his art, occupies perhaps as high a niche as a landscape painter. To copy a landscape from nature is a comparatively easy task: to conceive an ideal one and reproduce it on canvas is difficult. But, after all, the artist, though he may have to carry the general outline of his picture in his mind, has always the advantage of being able to improve it by experimenting with his colours; if an object does not fall in with the conception of the whole, a few strokes of the brush will obliterate it; if a tint is too dark, it can easily be made lighter; if animation is wanted, it can be readily introduced. Moreover, the effect of any alterations, being instantly seen, can be approved or disapproved

of as the case may be. The difficulties with which the landscape gardener has to struggle are of a more serious complexion. Years must necessarily elapse before he can possibly see the effect of his conceptions; if a group of trees be too light or too dark it cannot be removed and replaced by another, as on canvas; if a building or ornamental piece of water prove objectionable, their alteration or removal involves questions of expense; and soil, climate, aspect, and many other considerations, impose checks to the flight of fancy of which the landscape-painter has no conception. From the earliest ages mankind has had a longing for gardens embracing paradisiacal delights; poets have been dreaming about them; religious teachers pointed to them as the reward of the faithful; but the human race has learnt only at a late period that the peculiar combination we have glanced at was required in order to bring about a realization of this long-cherished idea. As long as gardeners were content to imitate by their clipped hedges and straight walks architectural designs, and sought no inspiration from Nature, a garden, never mind what its extent, afforded no food for the imagination, and was incapable of raising poetical feeling. But after Pope, in his Twickenham retreat, had broken through the trammels of ages, and shown that it was possible to surround ourselves with something better than clipped hedges and other puerile contrivances, that in fact the gardener could realize the dreams of the poet and painter, gardening took a new turn, and now is able to administer to our purest delights and sweetest pleasures.

The object of Mr. Mongredien's book is to help landscape gardeners in learning to use the trees and shrubs of our English plantations for the purposes of their art. With this view he has classified them in different groups to show their light, colour, shape, and general effect, as well as the soil and situation they will thrive in, illustrating the whole by beautiful woodcuts of thorns, trees and shrubs, or sketches of park and garden scenery. The subject is here not so fully treated as, in a volume of 400 pages, it might have been; much irrelevant matter being introduced, and much useful being left out. Nor can we congratulate the author on the results of his having "made the arboricultural branch of botanical science a special study for many years," as we observe a good many blunders for which he might be fairly taken to task, and has been taken to task in class journals. We are surprised to find him stating that the cork tree of English gardens was *Quercus suber*, when it has been shown long ago by Gay and Babington that it is *Quercus occidentalis*. And why is *Araucaria excelsa* passed off as *A. imbricata* on the frontispiece, and correctly figured on page 36? Again, why spell all the specific names, when not derived from persons, countries, or vernacular terms, with a capital letter, or mis-spell so many? Surely, after extolling the botanical names of plants in the manner he does, and depreciating the vernacular English, the least the author should have done would have been to render those he employed absolutely correct. But notwithstanding these and other shortcomings the 'Trees and Shrubs for English Plantations' will be an acceptable handbook to those who are interested in arboriculture in its ornamental aspect.

Russian Metallurgical Works; Iron, Copper and Gold, concisely described. By Herbert Barry. (Effingham Wilson.)

This is a little book on a great subject. It is little, however, in size alone. Its merit is in an inverse ratio to its brevity. It is full of valuable, statesmanlike, interesting information. Mr. Barry tells us, "Having been brought up to follow commercial pursuits, I am nothing of a book-maker." We wish there were more authors of this stamp. Out of the new and important facts now cited it would have been easy for a book-maker, with the aid of a sensational title and a strong element of personality (entirely omitted by Mr. Barry), to spin one or two handsome library volumes. When they might have been forgotten, however, men will be found still striving to crack the very uncompromising nut now before us. In the year 1700 Peter the Great, wishing to develop the mineral resources of his empire, sent two men, named Botachoff and Demidoff, to investigate the facilities which Russia offered for the establishment of iron-works. The former went to Nijni Novgorod, and the adjacent Governments; the latter to the Oural Mountains. Each of these men established colossal iron-works, and handed down a fortune of corresponding magnitude to his ennobled descendants. The mode in which they made money, while at the same time developing the resources of the empire, may be estimated from the statement that cargoes of iron from Botachoff's works used to be floated down the river Oka, and exchanged at Nijni Novgorod for their own weight of copper money. Russia abounds in iron ore. Numerous deposits of magnetic ore exist in the Oural and Altai, yielding sixty-eight per cent. of iron in the blast-furnace. South of Ekaterinberg is found a kidney-red ore, yielding from fifty-five to sixty per cent. The poorest ore in use in Russia is in the Government of Viatka, yielding thirty-five per cent. Russian iron is entirely produced by the use of wood-charcoal. The waste and ultimate extinction of the numerous forests are now put a stop to by the system of checking off the woods into districts. The time requisite for the growth of timber for fuel is sixty years. The best example known in Russia by Mr. Barry of the mode of mapping out forests is that of the Verkny Sergeefskoi works, in the Central Oural district, where the wood is checked to make 8,000 tons of iron per annum for ever, eighty years being allowed for re-growth. The only limit to the productive power of good and cheap iron in Russia is the distance of land carriage. Fir timber fit for building is to be had at the price of 3s. for forty-five cubic feet; oak, at that of 10s. for thirty-nine cubic feet. Labourers work contentedly and industriously for twelve or thirteen pence per day all round, the highest wages paid to a master puddler or roller being 1s. 3d. per day. With great practical skill, there is to be found but little technical knowledge among the Russian workmen and managers; and a large economic margin is thus left. The cause of the comparatively backward state of this marvellously productive country is that universal reign of corruption and bribery which has long been the bane of Russia. Into this we must not now enter, any more than into the question of the inexhaustible supply of lead, copper, tin, silver, gold, platinum, diamonds, and emeralds, of which vast districts present no feeble indications. To abstract Mr. Barry's book would be to quote it almost *verbatim*. The facts which he discloses are of equal moment to the operative and to the capitalist, to the speculator and to the statesman. All those interested in metallurgical pursuits should procure this little volume.

THE LANDES OF GASCONY.

The Landes are losing their old weird, desolate appearance; young pine trees are springing up by thousands where nothing but ferns was to be found a few years since, and soon the old characteristics of the Landes will have utterly disappeared. The causes of the former condition of these wastes have always been hidden, and they still have great

interest from a scientific point of view. M. Faye was engaged to level a portion of the Landes between the lakes on the coast and the basin of Arcachon, and has made use of the opportunity to study the peculiarities of the soil, and has communicated his observations to the Académie des Sciences.

At about three feet below the surface of the Landes, there lies everywhere an impermeable stratum, called *alios*, a stony substance of a brown colour, variable in thickness, which is nowhere great, and covering an indefinite bed of sand identical with that which lies above it. This invisible waterproof stratum has always had a great influence on the health of the inhabitants of the country. Retaining the products of vegetable decomposition from the upper soil, where there was scarcely any slope, the *alios* has for centuries fixed intermittent fever in and around the Landes; but reclamation has driven away the fever, and the *alios* seems now to have no other effect than that of forcing the roots of the marine pines to grow horizontally instead of vertically. The sand of the Landes is white, intermixed with a few black grains, containing peroxide of iron and oxide of manganese. Washed, first by the water of the ocean and afterwards by rain for centuries, it holds no soluble matter, and the *alios*, which is of a dark reddish-brown colour, sufficiently compact to require a pickaxe to break it up, is a stratum of the same sand cemented together by some organic and slightly ferruginous substance. In the summer a hole made in the soil down to the *alios* fills gradually by lateral infiltration with yellowish water not fit for drinking; but if the *alios* is pierced an abundant supply of perfectly limpid water is obtained.

The question is how this *alios* is formed? It is evident that it was produced *in situ*, and the presence of the organic matter already mentioned leads to the supposition that the latter plays some part in the formation of this peculiar stratum.

The *alios* is found everywhere in the Landes except in the marshes, on the banks of ponds, and in the downs, even when the latter, protected by old forests, have never been swept by the winds for centuries. Soundings, and the knowledge of these exceptions led M. Faye to the discovery of the mode in which the *alios* was formed. In winter and early spring the nearly level surface of the Landes is covered with rain-water, but during summer the level of this water descends by evaporation to the depth of one or two metres, a level which also corresponds with that of the ponds which border the chain of downs. If now we take into consideration the decomposition of vegetable matter which takes place in the water, and the deposit which must be produced at the lower level, it is easy to see why an agglomeration of sand and organic matter should take place at the depth already mentioned. This operation being repeated annually during many centuries, an increasing stratum of *alios* is naturally formed, which doubtless continues to grow at the present moment.

It is not surprising then that no *alios* is to be found in the marshes which are always under water, nor in the downs which are not inundated, like the Landes, by a periodical sheet of water carried off regularly by evaporation, the rain as it falls being carried away by the slopes to the sea.

But whence come the traces of ferruginous matter which aid in the agglomeration of the *alios* and in giving it its red tint? It was shown long ago that the decomposition of roots and other vegetable matter brings the peroxide of iron contained in the soil into a state of inferior oxidation, and renders it liable to be attacked by the weak acids resulting from vegetable decay; more recently M. Daubrée attributed the formation of the limonitic iron of the Swedish lakes to this chemical action, showing that iron thus rendered soluble over great areas is collected together by springs and rivulets, re-assumes its primitive oxidation when the waters come in contact with the air, and is then deposited in the form of slime, and forms mineral strata of great richness. The same effect,

but produced on the spot, would account for the small quantity of iron found in the *alios*. Vegetable decay has, in fact, produced in places the identical effect on the blackish portions of the sand of the Landes: where a fall in the level has caused a great accumulation of water there has been a concentration of iron, and in past times a certain number of furnaces worked up the iron, which is now exhausted.

M. Faye, having explained the origin of *alios*, showed what effect an impermeable sub-soil has on the salubrity of a district; the escape of the water is stopped, the sub-soil becomes a centre of putrefaction and infection, and endemic malaria devastates the country. In the Landes, the evil has been remedied by cutting rather deep drains to carry off the water, and the roots of fern and other plants, which partly perish every year, have been replaced by those of the maritime pine. Thus the contamination of the air by the sub-soil has been stopped, and with it the intermittent fevers which had given to the inhabitants a peculiar character of debility. M. Faye, after much observation, arrives at what he believes to be a principle, namely, that wherever an impermeable sub-soil is found at a depth of two or three feet from the surface there will always be intermittent fever if the soil be contaminated by vegetable putridity, and fevers of a typhoidal character if animal decomposition be present. As to the remedy, it consists evidently either in draining, as adopted in the Landes, or in the removal of the vegetable or animal decomposition.

The young forests of the Landes, as well as many others in France, are frequently on fire, and the loss occasioned by such accidents is enormous; but it has been observed that in no case has the fire crossed the railway. In many places M. Faye found immense burnt spaces, extending as far as the eye could see towards the east; while in the opposite direction the young pines were untouched and flourishing: he therefore proposes that at certain distances the pine plantations shall be separated by roads or strips of land, on which nothing need be done beyond eradicating the ferns and rushes which, in dry seasons, take fire easily: such an arrangement would limit the ravages of fire, especially if the reserved strips were perpendicular to the direction of the prevalent winds. The proprietors would certainly lose the produce of these unplanted portions of the soil, but they would no longer be exposed to ruin by conflagration, and they would obtain a reduction in the heavy rates which they pay for insurance.

It has been the custom always of the sheepfarmers of the Landes to burn the fern at the end of the summer, with the view to get a little more herbage the following year from the meagre soil. Arago says, in a meteorological paper, that when the English possessed Guyenne, the vine-growers of Medoc petitioned the Government on the subject: they said that the black smoke of the ferns injured the vines, and had an effect on the wine itself. The practice of burning the undergrowth has diminished since the Landes were planted, but it has not entirely disappeared; and the fires which are so frequent in the forests of France in the summer are believed to have been often caused by the burning of the dry fern.

In very dry weather it is not surprising that forests are burnt, but rather that they should escape: not only are dry plants inflammable, but some green ones also. We remember a case, recorded by Mr. Howitt, if we mistake not, of a green furze-bush taking fire instantly from a lighted match being thrown into it. The forest of Fontainebleau has frequently suffered by fire; this year, one of the picturesque spots, known as the *hautours de la roche brisée*, was reduced to a mass of blackened rocks. The causes of conflagrations in this forest are not far to seek: the villages around swarmed with artists, who spend all their daylight hours in the forest—and all French artists smoke; and there are innumerable caves and nooks, where pleasure parties, in defiance of all forest laws, make roaring fires, by which the rocks are almost calcined.

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M. Faye's mode of limiting the terrible fires in

the forests of the Landes, as well as his explanation of the formation of the peculiar stratum called *alios*, and the effects of such an impermeable subsoil, met with the support of his colleague of the Academy, M. Elie de Beaumont—a fact which certainly adds to the value of this curious communication.

Science Gossip.

THE admirable monograph on the Anatomy of the Blowfly, which has recently appeared, is the more remarkable because it is the work of a surgeon engaged in a laborious practice in London.

M. STRUVE, Director of the Observatory of Poulkova, with Dr. Wild, of the St. Petersburg Observatory, and M. Mohn, Principal of the Christiania Meteorological Institution, have arrived at Paris as the foreign members of a committee on weights and measures which was to sit there. But the sitting has been postponed indefinitely.

PROF. SECCHI has published a work on the study of the Sun, in three parts. The first is on the means of observation we possess and the present state of knowledge of the sun's structure; the second treats of the sun's influence on creation, the third of its relations with the stars.

M. DE LESSEPS has received an addition to his numerous honours in the large medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences. The Lavoisier medal of the same Society has been awarded to M. Henri St. Claire Deville, for his numerous researches in theoretical and technological chemistry.

SOME experiments have recently been made to ascertain the power of electricity in causing the natural expulsion from wounds of foreign bodies, and with some degree of success.

GREAT tracts of pine wood are every year destroyed by fire in the South of France. M. Schrader, who has tried to discover the origin of these fires, has come to the conclusion that they are caused by the sun's heat setting fire to the vapour of turpentine which is contained in the trunk, and which is exposed to direct contact with external heat by the holes bored for the extraction of turpentine.

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the specification, the inventor employs a machine similar to those for making pins or nails: a roll of wire being placed on a reel, the machine nips off a piece of a given length and forces one end of it into the steel die. Fine soft iron wire drawn to the shape of the body of the type is used for the purpose. After leaving the machine the types require trimming by hand, when this has been effected, they are placed in metal boxes with the materials used for cementation, and are heated to a proper temperature in a furnace. The inventor says that, with a single machine and steam to the extent of one nominal horse power, he can produce 35,000 types in twelve hours, and that while the faces are far more perfect and more durable, the types themselves are cheaper than those in general use. There remain the questions of over-sharpness and rusting.

In the third volume of the 'Biblioteca di Viaggi,' published by E. Trèves at Milan, Signor Pietro Savio gives a well-written account of the first Italian expedition into the interior of Japan and into the silk-worm districts, with good illustrations and a map of the country.

THE *Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana*, dated the 10th of June last, contains the New Statutes of the Society, and the speech of the President, Comm. Cristoforo Negri, in which he pays a tribute to the memory of the eminent geologist, Signor Lodovico Pisani, late Vice-President of the Society. From the President's speech we learn that the Society is in a very flourishing condition, and that its members are more than eleven hundred in number. Many foreigners belong to the Society, and amongst them the Patriarch of Jerusalem. The number of members from amongst Italians living abroad varies in a very remarkable manner according to the place at which they reside; thus while in Egypt there are forty-one members at Cairo and twenty-one at Alexandria, and at St. Petersburg almost all Italians of any note have joined the Society, from Marseilles, which contains a colony of about thirty thousand Italians, only two have joined; and at Constantinople, where wealthy Italians are numerous, the Society has only one member. A loose sheet, published after the *Bollettino* had been printed, announces that Count Giuseppe Francesco Canevaro has just informed the President of his intention to give annually a sum of two hundred *lire* for a gold medal to be awarded by the Council of the Italian Geographical Society.

THE third volume of the 'Matematiche e fisiche,' published by Cavaliere Boncompagni, contains an interesting paper by Prof. I. Houel upon Friedlein's work 'On the Signs of Numbers, and on the Numeration of the Greeks and Romans.'

SOME years ago several scientific men in the United States endeavoured to show that a photograph of the impression remaining upon the retina after death might prove a valuable aid in the detection of murder. The subject has just been fully re-investigated by M. Vernois, and he has proved that before the body is quite lifeless all power of sight has left the retina, and that therefore this plan is of no value.

FINE ARTS

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Moses,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1d.

Stone Monuments, Tumuli, and Ornaments of Remote Ages; with Remarks on the Early Architecture of Ireland and Scotland. Illustrated. By J. B. Waring. (Day.)

THE idea of bringing together and treating in a popular manner the chief facts and deductions which have been rife of late in this country and on the Continent, in connexion with the material remains of the prehistoric period, is the title of this book is

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excellent one, and sure of a favourable reception, when executed by hands so competent to carry out such a work as those of Mr. Waring, a well-known writer on cognate subjects of art and archaeology. Without being merely superficial, and simply glancing over the discoveries which have been made of late in this province of study, Mr. Waring has rendered the gist, if not the minute details of his large and comprehensive, but vague and somewhat shadowy, theme. No reader, even if ignorant of the subject to which these pages and their numerous illustrations are devoted, will leave them without a tolerable knowledge of its character and qualities, its wonderful elucidations of the history and lives of forgotten races, and the stages of development of humanity. Such a reader's interest will certainly be excited, so that he may be induced to penetrate further than this book pretends to reach.

Mr. Waring has a philosophical conception of, and feeling for, his subject, advantages which are aided, greatly to our benefit, by his knowledge of more advanced stages of design, as applied to architecture and sculpture, the two arts which are for the most part in question here. In taking a broad view of ancient Europe, for instance, although his remarks are not confined to that part of the world, he recognizes distinct phases of human life, existing side by side, that is, contemporaneously, with those of ancient Assyria, Greece, and Rome, distinct with a peculiar civilization, and exhibiting national characteristics, of which those great states possessed only very faint and imperfect ideas. The so-called stone, bronze, and iron ages did, in fact, as our author rightly premises, co-exist with other developments of mankind. As we find in remote places the war-club and other barbarous weapons used, while European nations practise mutual slaughter by means of the chasseur and the needle-gun, so mere stones and more craftily-designed murder-tools were in vogue, while the bow, the sword, the catapult, and the spear were employed by those who were more advanced in what is called the "art of war."

Mr. Waring takes a comprehensive view, first of the Celtic races, who had driven out of Europe a prior settlement of Mongolians "whose *disjecta membra* still exist." He traces briefly, but sufficiently for his purpose, the progress and decline of this race, and properly remarks that the use of iron by the Veneti, a Celtic people, is noted by Cæsar, and opposed to the common notion that that metal was introduced to these isles by Scandinavians and Saxons some centuries after Cæsar's time. Bronze was, undoubtedly, their staple for weapons and ornaments. The more extended use of iron has often been noticed as significant of the progress of many races. The use of this metal together with bronze is curiously illustrative of the stage of civilization to which the Romanized Britons of this island had attained when they were left to shift for themselves. We note these points from the author's remarks, not because they can be taken as novelties, but in order to show the nature and scope of Mr. Waring's mode of treating his subject and the extent of his studies. His review extends over at least 1,500 years, or from 1,000 before and 500 after the Christian era had begun. Within that period the domination of the Celts may be said to be limited: and to its second half most of its remains may be ascribed. It is to this

later period that Mr. Waring's work calls the greater part of our attention. Our author is, it will be seen, no advocate of those who claim a remote antiquity to the remains which are thus indicated, pretensions which many somewhat imaginative antiquaries have asserted eloquently rather than conclusively. In this respect he is the more trustworthy as a guide over the dark spaces of the past, than if he had indulged his fancy in recondite matters. As to the continued use of barbarous weapons in these islands at a period long posterior to the prevalence of more refined instruments of slaughter, Mr. Waring notes from Mr. Wilde's 'Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy,' that celt-shaped stones were employed in battle in Ireland as late as the tenth century. We remarked not long since in the *Athenæum* that the Irish used bows and arrows at a period when gunpowder and instruments for its use had been in vogue, even in neighbouring England, at least a hundred and fifty years. These facts are significant of the large conclusions to which Mr. Waring directs our attention, and are, so to say, the guiding points of his disquisitions.

Entering on this detailed aspect of his vast and rather hazy theme, our author presents a large series of plates which illustrate at once the domestic and the martial phases of his researches. These illustrations, literary and artistic, are arranged in chronological order so far as is compatible with due deference to those ethnological considerations which, as has been suggested, lie, after all, at the bottom of the subject. The houses, modes of living, sites of dwellings, character of tombs, modes of disposing of the dead, weapons, ornaments and tools, domestic, agricultural and martial, of many nations, are reviewed in what appears to us the right order. The probably true character of those megalithic remains, which have puzzled so many inquirers, is indicated by means of drawings from many hundreds of objects of various kinds. The result is, if not exhaustive, at least consistent and clearly indicated. As this book does not pretend to state new views or theories on the subject with which it deals, we are not called on to do more than call attention to its interesting character, to the care with which it has been compiled, and the general serviceableness of its text and illustrations. Praise, too, is due to the manner in which the work has been printed, decorated, and bound. The book will probably serve its purpose of introducing a little-known and obscure branch of study to a great number of readers who may have been daunted by the ponderous character of former publications on this subject.

A Critical Account of the Drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaello in the University Galleries, Oxford. By J. C. Robinson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE energetic agent who did so much for the South Kensington Museum has used his skill, taste and acumen to good purpose in preparing this catalogue of the superb series of drawings by two great masters which constitute the cream of the University Galleries at Oxford. The collection is, in this country, much less known than it ought to be, and has long needed an expositor so able as Mr. J. C. Robinson has often proved himself. With the

nearly-completed revision of the Douce Collection of Prints, for which the public is indebted in so great a degree to Mr. W. Smith, and other labours of exposition, cataloguing and arranging, this critical account of drawings will be of immense service to the student, and, for the first time, give a just idea of the wealth of the University in works of Fine Art. This wealth is far greater than is commonly believed.

Our author—it would be most unjust to call him a compiler or reporter, when he is really a critic of a high order—has wisely exceeded the narrow limits which are commonly supposed to be proper to a Catalogue: a mere list of names of works would be, in such a case as the present, of little higher value than one of those lists which auctioneers are wont to call Catalogues. The French and Germans have far surpassed us in the production of Catalogues; and it is to be regretted that many of the most serviceable of them are needlessly bald and barren. Yet poor as the greater number of these works are, and valued only by the student, it is curious to observe how their producers have gradually found courage to assert themselves—how they have ceased to be mere reporters and list-makers, and become analysts, describers and critics. In this honourable advance Mr. Robinson has been prominent: witness his 'Italian Sculpture'—a catalogue of works in the South Kensington Museum, and other less-known publications of the same nature, referring to public as well as private collections of works of art. That which is now before us is probably the best of his works.

The book gives a general history, so far as it is known, of each example in turn, including a declaration of what was probably the original service of the drawings, *i. e.* for what picture each was intended as a study, and comprises also short notes about that picture, its possessors, present position, and other incidents of its existence; it contains likewise descriptions of the drawings in question, and gives their sizes, character, elements of the designs they represent, their approximate dates, the materials in which they have been executed; also notes on formerly-published opinions respecting them, such as those of Passavant, in regard to Raphael's works. These materials, combined with the author's critical remarks, and what may be called the genealogies of the subjects, form ample, and frequently very curious, articles on the works of the masters which are under review. Mr. Robinson carefully discriminates between those drawings which are, in his eyes, authentic, and others about which he is not so well satisfied, and which he would reject altogether, or place to the credit of artists other than Raphael and Michael Angelo.

The examples are classified in what Mr. Robinson believes to be the chronological order, and amount to 144 works of the Urbinate; besides many which are due to his scholars, and some which were formerly ascribed to him, but which are by other masters. Eighty-two drawings are appropriated to Michael Angelo. This work contains some remarks on other works, not at Oxford, by the masters in question; also some very interesting copies of water-marks on paper, as used by the painters.

The work opens with an interesting introduction, which gives the histories, in brief, of certain famous collections of drawings, such

as those of Charles the First, the Earl of Arundel, Marchetti, Reynolds and Lawrence. We have, as might be expected, a vigorous onslaught on that woeful blunder of the British Government, the neglect to purchase the last-named and unrivalled aggregation of such works. The history of its dispersion, unwittingly and in sections, and from time to time, as offer after offer was made in vain to our intelligent statesmen and economists, in order to induce them to buy, at very moderate prices, treasures of design such as no chance is likely to bring to the hammer again for a long time to come, is painful to read. The general correctness of this painful history may be accepted. We had, at the period when these opportunities offered, among the "statesmen" of Great Britain, a peer so intelligent that he declared he would, if he dared, shut up the National Gallery and sell its pictures! We are, therefore, content to accept these accounts of the negotiations in question and of their failure. They are exasperating enough,—the ignominy and the loss have to be borne,—yet it is our duty to join issue with Mr. Robinson in respect to assertions which affect living as well as deceased public servants, which supply a sensational climax to his "introduction," and yet are liable to dispute both as to their letter and spirit. It is right to quote the assertions in question: they follow an account of the steps which were taken for the dispersion of the Lawrence Collection.—

"The residue then remained in the possession of Miss Woodburn till 1860, when the drawings were again sent to Christie & Manson's, and on that occasion the dispersion of the Lawrence Collection was consummated. Not till then were any of the Lawrence drawings purchased by the Government, and even then, although a special grant of monies was made by the Treasury to the British Museum, for the purpose of acquiring the finest works in the sale, so little understanding was there of the paramount value and importance of the specimens on the part of those charged with the disposal of the grant, that a large proportion of the incomparable drawings of Michael Angelo and Raffaello (specimens equal, if not superior, in importance to those actually acquired), passed into the hands of private collectors at little more than nominal prices; whilst after the sale a sum of several hundred pounds, sufficient to have purchased them twice over, was actually returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance."

Mr. Robinson made many good bargains for the South Kensington Museum, and, doubtless, had he acted as agent for the large establishment in Bloomsbury, would have done much better than those who were "charged with the disposal of the grant" in question. But, so far as regards the accuracy of his assertions about this transaction, which took place but a few years ago and is still open to inquiries, however superficial, it is to be hoped our author's lucubrations on the art-history of the sixteenth century are better founded than those of this climax to his preface. If such is not the case, we are sorry for his readers.

The truth is simply this: the "special grant" in question amounted to the enormous sum of 2,500*l*. This was conceded by the Treasury after it had endured something like a siege by art-lovers, who insisted that something should be done at the last Woodburn sale. Of the ignorance of "those who were charged," &c., we do not care to speak; it is no affair of ours, but it will appear to have been not far in the wake of Mr. Robinson's enlightenment. It is

known that among the drawings purchased for the British Museum on the occasion were, 1, The noble head of Timoteo della Vite, a most superb cartoon, rather larger than life, and probably the finest of its kind in existence; 2, 'Jacob's Dream'; 3, the first idea of 'The Massacre of the Innocents'; 4, the large cartoon for the head of St. Peter, in 'The Transfiguration'; 5, Study of the Head of the Virgin in 'The Pearl'; 6, 'The Apotheosis of the Virgin'; 7, Raphael's portrait, aged 14; 8, Design for a Salver. These are by Raphael. Of Michael Angelo, there were bought by the same means, and, like the above, are now in the Print Room, 1, 'The Virgin, Infant Christ and St. John'; 2, 'The Three Crosses,'—a treasure in itself; 3, Studies of figures descending, and others of extremities, for 'The Last Judgment'; 4, Group of 'The Virgin and Marias lamenting at the Foot of the Cross'; 5, 'The Saviour, ascending from the Tomb'; 6, Study for the figure of Lazarus, in the picture by Del Piombo, in the National Gallery; and others. In all, it appears that the officers of the British Museum bought, including the above, by means of this "special grant" of the several schools, 93 Italian, 5 German, 10 Flemish, 17 Dutch, 10 French and 1 Greek drawings; 136 in all. Not even was that act of folly committed by the "Museum people," in contemplating the very thought of which Mr. Robinson's animadversions culminate and his indignation explodes. On this point he will be glad to learn that he is quite mistaken in saying that "after the sale a sum of several hundred pounds, sufficient to have purchased them (the works our author desired) twice over, was actually returned to the Treasury, as an unexpended balance." No money was returned, not a farthing.

Picturesque Designs for Mansions, Villas, Lodges, &c., with Decorations. Illustrated by C. J. Richardson. (Atchley & Co.)

WE confess to regarding books of the class to which this belongs with indifference, if not with suspicion. They are but advertisements on a large scale, and they are scarcely less objectionable in one respect than the huge posters that defile the corner of every street and invade half the buildings in London. Intended to catch the eyes of "persons about to build," books of this kind often make us wonder how many persons are foolish enough to buy them; and still more have we wondered how many have been successfully appealed to by the designs for smart cottages, pretentious houses, and excessively rural "villas," which form their chief attractions, and tempt the house-builder with hints that the things ought to be done "in this style" for so many hundreds, or, as the case may be, so many thousands, of pounds. Such books are, as a rule, little better than "show-cards."

Mr. Richardson's book is open to some of the objections that these remarks suggest, but it would be unjust to say that it is obnoxious to all of them, and that it is not superior to many publications of its class. It opens with a very fairly-written essay on what the author calls "picturesque architecture." It appears that he uses this term in no common sense, for among his examples of "picturesque architecture" are the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates and the Temple of the Winds. Undoubtedly, these are

among the most picturesque edifices that man has made; but, in common speech, they are accepted as deserving the higher title of beautiful: "picturesque," in the language of architects, describes elements not purely architectural, and refers to works in which the prime quality of another art has tinged the white robe of the eldest of the three sisters. Although there may be no objection to an author using terms in his own way, it is right that we should explain the meaning of the title before us.

The preface in question, although, as we have said, fairly well written, contains nothing of a profound or very novel character, while not a few of its statements are open to question,—such, for instance, as the assertion that "a Gothic erection in a confined situation will lose most of its beauties, while one of a Grecian character may be specially suitable." We believe this dictum to be transparently fallacious, and opposed to the knowledge of those who have studied the effects of Gothic buildings in confined situations, as in towns, and Greek buildings, as the Parthenon, which stand not alone, it is true, but yet distinct.

Mr. Richardson by no means exhausts the bibliography of his subject when he speaks of Thomas Fuller as one of our earliest English writers on building, and remains silent about Bacon's counsel concerning house-building and garden-forming. As to the latter part of the writer's studies, what would Bacon say, what can an educated reader say, when they find that Mr. Richardson, an experienced house-designer, sanctions not only such examples of garden architecture as a sham rockery, with a statue of a nymph, recumbent, with an urn, &c., but actually commends such trash as "ruined fountains," sham of course, especially "a Garden Fountain in Ruins," with trailers and the like accompaniments? We trusted rubbish of this kind had passed away with old Vauxhall.

Mr. Richardson's book is made up of commonplace remarks on trite designs or adaptations of old works. Many of the latter are extremely ugly; but, on the other hand, although more might have been made of them, a large proportion of the representations of details and some of the elevations of entire buildings and portions of buildings are admirable. We shall serve our author's purpose by stating that he is not particular about styles: a "villa in the old English wooden style," a rococo garden-gate, a Grecian (not Greek) porter's lodge, a Palladian country-house, a Gothic cottage or bath-house, are one to him, with "an Elizabethan villa" and an ice-house which may be "Etruscan" of the severest mode. We are not disposed to condemn all these things; on the contrary, some of them are more than tolerable; we name them to show that Mr. Richardson is not a fanatic in architecture. Finally, we are bound to state that our large experience in examples of bad taste never brought us face to face with anything half so vile as the thing which Mr. Richardson boldly calls a design for a stove in an entrance-hall: "a stove intended to fill a recess in the hall of a baronial mansion, placed on a marble pavement with groups of ancient armour," &c. This "design" shows the stove placed where the stomach of a steel-clad warrior would appear, whose casque formed a sort of mantel-piece, his brassards the jambs of the fireplace, while the flue penetrates his dorsal region, his shield

serves as a "blower," and his abdomen as the ash-pit.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE reports that Sir E. Landseer was dangerously ill have been contradicted. He has been ill, not seriously so, however; and has left London for a change of air.

AN exhibition of pictures, exclusively by German artists, is intended to be held shortly at a gallery in Old Bond Street. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers serving with the Prussian armies. Whatever may be said on other grounds as to the exclusiveness of this proposed gathering, in its constituents and objects, it is rather unfortunate that contributions by French artists are declined, and that the widows of French soldiers are not to be relieved.

AN attempt has been made to compare the work for the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's, by Mr. A. Stevens, with the Nelson Column, or rather with the four bronze lions which Sir E. Landseer produced in order to the completion of the latter. On this comparison it is intended to found charges of a deeper character than one would at first sight suppose; yet nothing can be more unfair, or display greater ignorance of the subject than this comparison. The Wellington Monument is one of the most elaborate, richly-decorated and complete designs with which we are acquainted. Among recent memorials, only the great group of the Frankfurt Printers, by the Baron Von der Launitz, can be compared with it, and it is so designed as to comprise more details of difficult character and far greater variety than those statues. It must necessarily be, to a great extent, the work of a single mind, if not a single hand; whereas the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, which, by the way, we understand, is nearly finished, is the joint production of many hands, labouring with every conceivable facility. The pair of lions set up in Trafalgar Square, for there are but two distinct designs, although there may be as many as four casts, are so little different in conception and execution as to be, for all practical purposes, very little more difficult in production than a single figure; moreover, whatever may be the other artistic qualities they exhibit, they are of the roughest order of execution, and merely bold sketches in bronze, courageously enlarged: their casting is simply disgraceful to all concerned, and insures the rapid destruction of the figures. Mr. Stevens's work is the reverse of all this. We may add, that Mr. Edward B. Stephens, A.R.A., the bust-sculptor, mindful of the confusion of names which is asserted to have happened at a recent Royal Academy election, has, not unnaturally, desired to be allowed to point out that he should not be confounded with the artist of the Wellington Monument, Mr. Alfred Stevens.

AMONGST recent important works on numismatics published in Italy, Signor Carlo Morbio's 'Opere Storico-Numismatiche' holds a deservedly high place. Of this work, which besides much other interesting matter contains an illustrated description of his collections, only three hundred copies have been printed by the publisher, Romagnoli, of Bologna.

MUSIC

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE prominent pieces of the meeting of the Three Choirs, which commenced on the 23rd and terminated on the 26th inst., were the Sacred Idyll, 'Rebekah,' by Mr. Joseph Barnby; the Cantata, 'The Prodigal Son,' by Mr. Arthur Sullivan; the Reformation Symphony and 'Christus' of Mendelssohn; and the Cantata, by Mr. Holmes, 'Praise ye the Lord.' These items in the week's programme were novelties at Hereford. The most important of these works was the unfinished oratorio of Mendelssohn, which was performed at the Birmingham Festival in 1852. A melancholy

interest is attached to this posthumous production. The composer was seeking rest in Switzerland during the last summer months of his life, after a fatiguing season in London in 1847. He conducted the performance of 'Elijah' four times in Exeter Hall, after the changes he had made in the score since its production at the Birmingham Festival in 1846. He also visited Manchester and Birmingham to direct the altered oratorio, and besides these anxieties, his engagements during the London season had been numerous, and to him exciting. He returned to Germany, worn out, and at Leipzig was much shaken by the death of his favourite sister. He went to Switzerland to recruit his health, and it was during his residence there he worked at the 'Christus' and the 'Lorely,' the former an uncompleted oratorio, the latter an unfinished opera. Both fragments indicate his matured powers, and cause the deepest regret that he did not live to carry out his designs in the two compositions. The mode in which Mendelssohn proposed to treat the subject of Christ, without personifying the Saviour, is now a matter of pure speculation, but the composer had expressed full confidence that he would get over a difficulty which has always been found insurmountable in this country in presenting 'The Mount of Olives' as set by Beethoven. The recitative for the soprano, "When Jesus our Lord" (Matt. ii. 1, 2), which opens the 'Christus,' looks as if the narrative form was to be used. The trio, "Say, where is he born," for tenor and two basses, confirms this view. This *andante*, simply harmonized, is followed by a Chorus of Angels, for soprani, alti, tenors and basses, "There shall a star from Jacob"; the choral manifestation is of surpassing loveliness. The movement *allegro moderato* has a second subject, "And dash in pieces," of infinite vigour. The blending of the two themes, which are worked together until they glide, as it were, into a Lutheran chorale, commenced *piano* until the words "There be praise and adoration" are reached, is grand and imposing in effect. A scene is then treated in which the multitudes denounce Him before Pilate, who in recitative tries to pacify the people, and they respond by the cry of "Crucify him." The ferocious and exultant exclamations of the crowd at obtaining their victim are contrasted with a soothing and pathetic chorus, "Daughters of Zion, weep for yourselves." This strain is indescribably mournful and touching; and just as the most intense interest is excited, the fragment ends with another chorale, "He leaves his heavenly portals," for tenors and basses. This abrupt ending is very tantalizing, as it was evidently intended to be placed at some other portion of the work. Enough remains of 'Christus' to prove that the genius of the master mind was fully able to grasp the sublimity of the subject he had begun to treat. The 'Christus' derives additional interest from Mendelssohn's correspondence with the Pastor Schubring respecting the setting of 'St. Peter' as a companion oratorio to 'St. Paul.' The composer, however, after mature consideration, came to the conclusion that a libretto of 'St. Peter' was not sufficiently important in incident for him to adopt, and this opinion was seemingly based on the necessity of "making Christ appear," as he explained, "in the earlier part of St. Peter's career, and when He appears, St. Peter could not lay claim to the chief interest." This letter of Mendelssohn will naturally pique curiosity to learn how the writer of Mr. Benedict's book has treated St. Peter's life, and the information will be forthcoming at next week's festival in Birmingham.

Mr. Montem Smith sang the tenor music, and Miss Edith Wynne that of the soprano in 'Christus,' Messrs. Swire and Everett, masters of the choir, being the two basses.

Mr. Sullivan's 'Prodigal Son' has more the large proportions of the oratorio than the comparatively small ones of the sacred cantata. Since its production, last year, at the Worcester Festival, the work has gained in public opinion, both in London and the provinces. The parable has been set in a thoroughly conscientious and artistic form, perhaps too conscientiously in fact, for the young

composer has apparently been over-anxious to avoid trite tunes, although no oratorio can be truly great without a continuous flow of melodious imagery. There is poetic beauty, however, in many of the solos; the tenor part rises in interest as the story is developed, and attains elevation at the close. The chorus, "O that men would praise the Lord," is so fervid and vigorous that it will always be soul-stirring, especially in cathedrals. Mr. Vernon Rigby sang the music of 'The Prodigal' at Hereford, *vice* Mr. Sims Reeves, the original tenor. Madame Patey was the contralto at Hereford, Fräulein Tietjens and Mr. Santley resuming their original parts.

Mr. Joseph Barnby's 'Rebekah,' in a cathedral, is less likely to satisfy hearers than it did even in St. James's Hall. It is a crude composition, with very secular words, by Mr. Arthur Matthison, whose fancy is much stronger than his devotion. When Rebekah sings

My soul this day
Hath been in joyous tumult;

and she adds,

Ofttimes in sleep
Have visions of thine image blessed me,
O beloved!

no stronger argument in favour of the theory that the words of sacred music should be biblical can be found. The Rev. Dr. Jebb, who in his admirable sermon in aid of the charity, last Tuesday, in the Cathedral, maintained, as the *Athenæum* has done, that an oratorio should be regarded as a service, and that an auditory ought to be a congregation, could not tolerate such a libretto as that of 'Rebekah.' Mr. Barnby's fault in the setting is obvious enough,—he has essayed to resuscitate Spohr, but, unfortunately, he has not the genius of his model. Constant changes of key, incessant modulation, continuous chromatics, are fatiguing and monotonous. Mr. Barnby in any future work must try to combine simplicity with science; when he becomes less scholastic, his music will be more melodious, especially as he has really good notions as to orchestration. 'Rebekah' had as exponents Fräulein Tietjens, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

It will require more hearings than one to decide upon the pretensions of Mr. Holmes as a composer of sacred music. It was not fair to place his Cantata, 'Praise ye the Lord' after Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, 'As the hart pants.' The words of 'Praise ye the Lord' are by Dr. Watts, and the numbers comprise a solo and a recitative for soprano (Miss Edith Wynne), and three choruses. The musical treatment is of course jubilant, relieved by a partially unaccompanied manifestation of the choir, "But saints are lovely in His sight." The Cantata was conducted by Mr. Townshend Smith, and not by Mr. Holmes, as was announced in the programme.

The body of stringed instruments at Hereford was not sufficient to cope with the wood, brass, and percussion, in the "Reformation Symphony" of Mendelssohn and the *B flat* Symphony of Beethoven.

Of the execution of the 'Elijah,' 'The Messiah,' the first and second portions of 'The Creation,' of Spohr's 'Last Judgment,' of Mozart's 12th Service, and of the selections from 'Judas Maccabeus,' 'Jephtha,' and 'Solomon,' it is needless to write. The visitors to the Three Choirs Festivals do not expect delicate and finished *ensembles*, and are therefore not disappointed. Practice certainly secures a certain amount of precision, but tradition at the same time hands down all the defects of careful colouring which only an experienced conductor can ensure in the interpretation of great works.

It is very questionable policy to crowd into some of the morning selections so many works. To cite again the Rev. Dr. Jebb, whose sermon, it is to be hoped, will be published, as one of the best of the Festival appeals, the sanctity of a musical performance on a large scale within the walls of a sacred edifice is best preserved by making the oratorio approach, as nearly as possible, to a divine service.

DRAMA

GAITEY THEATRE.

THE entertainment with which, after a short recess, the Gaiety re-opened on Monday night seems more fully than any previous representations to answer the expectations suggested by the name chosen for the house. Two of those musical buffooneries which Offenbach has popularized in this country formed the principal feature in the programme, the remainder of which consisted of comédietta and ballet. Both the musical pieces suffered, as such productions generally suffer in England, from the vulgarity and bad taste of some of the performers. Lightness and sparkle, which are the qualities most necessary to success in operetta, are the qualities in which comic acting in England is most deficient, and the place of these was once more usurped by coarseness and farcical exaggeration. Adolphe Adam's operetta, 'La Poupée de Nuremberg,' in the version now produced, has been christened 'Dolly.' One character only in this lively piece of absurdity was adequately sustained. Madame Florence Lancia as the heroine sang admirably, putting her voice, which is both thin and worn, to uses of which it scarcely seemed capable, and acting with commendable delicacy. Mr. Aynsley Cook, as *Cornelius*, the toy-maker, whom the freak of a vagabond apprentice converts into a modern Prometheus, was heavy. Mr. Cummings as *Franz*, his apprentice, was ineffective, and Mr. Stoye, as *Jonathan*, the youth for whom the animated doll is destined, was offensive.

Some of the music was fairly rendered, but the action and dialogue of the piece were ruined by interpolations. Offenbach's extravaganza, 'Trombalcazar,' was not very literally followed. For the original overture was substituted the overture to 'Fra Diavolo,' and into the subsequent portion a variety of music from other works was introduced. Miss Loseby, Signor Perrini, Mr. Maclean and Mr. Stoye supported the principal characters. In spite of the coarseness of some of the acting the whole went with spirit and was very popular. 'Peter Spyk,' a slightly altered version of Mr. Planche's 'Loan of a Lover,' introduced Mr. Morris, an American actor, who made in the part of the Dutch hero his first appearance in London. Mr. Morris displays much quietude of manner. In spite of nervousness and an apparent incapacity to raise his eyes, his performance was clever and successful. It would have been better entitled to the credit of originality had it not been preceded by Mr. Jefferson's impersonation of *Rip van Winkle*. It had many good points however, and was productive of much laughter. Some allusions to the Thames and Charing Cross, introduced by Mr. Morris, were in the worst possible taste. Other parts in the comédietta were enacted by Miss Maria Harris and Mr. Maclean. The ballet was supported by Mr. and Miss Carle, both of whom are clever dancers. Nothing in it justified the title given it, that, namely, of 'La Dame aux Camélias.' It had no connexion with the too famous novel of the younger Dumas, and might in fact have been called with equal appropriateness 'The Man in the Iron Mask.' The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Stanislaus, was efficient.

Dramatic Gossip.

A NEW drama, by Mr. Boucicault, entitled 'The Raparee,' in which Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Rignold, Mrs. Stephens and Miss Katherine Rodgers will play the principal parts, will serve for the re-opening of the Princess's Theatre on the 5th of September.

THE Globe will shortly open with a performance of 'Katherine and Petruchio,' and of 'Marco Spada,' a drama by Mr. Palgrave Simpson.

MIDDLETON and her troupe have started to fulfil an engagement in America. Miss Glyn starts on Saturday. We trust they may both meet with the success that both deserve.

THE New Royalty Theatre will re-open on Saturday next with a new comedy by Mr. H. T.

Craven, and a burlesque, or as it is called in the announcement, an operatic burlesque, by Mr. F. C. Burnand. Miss Henrietta Hodson is the new manager.

MISS NEILSON will shortly appear at Drury Lane Theatre as *Amy Robart* in a version by Mr. Andrew Halliday of 'Kenilworth.'

'LITTLE EM'LY,' now playing at the Olympic, will be succeeded by a new drama by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled 'Handsome is that Handsome Does.'

A COMÉDIETTA, entitled 'Le Musée d'Anatole,' produced at the Palais Royal, is the only novelty of the past week in Paris.

THE results of the competition at the Conservatoire have been so unsatisfactory as regards the classes of comedy and tragedy that the Théâtre Français will, it is expected, engage no *lauréat* this year.

THE Châtelet, now under the management of Mr. Strange, has been opened with performances such as are given at the London Alhambra. If the experiment continues successful it will be repeated on a still larger scale.

M. LABICHE, the well-known dramatic author, has been raised to the grade of Officer of the Légion d'Honneur, and M. Nuyter has obtained that of Chevalier.

THE Landrien prize of the Académie Française has been awarded to M. Eugène Manuel, for his comedy, 'Les Ouvriers.' Its value is 4,000 francs.

At the Royal Theatre of Berlin a new drama in one act, entitled 'The Collector of Autographs,' by Frau Wilhelmina von Hillern, *née* Birch, is said to have been received with much favour.

THERE is some prospect of a new theatre being erected in the Neustadt, at Dresden.

THE death is announced of Signor Antonio Portal, the actor, who was several years a distinguished member of the Meynadier company. A long and painful illness, to which his naturally strong constitution at last succumbed, caused his death at the early age of forty-six.

FROM America we learn that Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, re-christened the Globe, will shortly re-open under the management of Mr. Fechter. Marie Seebach's first appearance at the Théâtre Français, New York, will take place in *Gretchen*, in Goethe's 'Faust.'

'La Mère et la Fille' of MM. Empis and Mazères is in rehearsal at the Comédie. The revival of this piece bids fair to take place under circumstances as stormy as surrounded its first production, which occurred in the midst of the famous three days of July.

MANY well-known actors are at present with the French armies. The most distinguished of those who have gone to the war is the younger Coquelin, of the Théâtre Français.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

Whippul-tree.—It would seem, in a discussion upon certain passages of Chaucer which has lately appeared in the *Athenæum*, that the commentators are not acquainted with the meaning of the word "whippul-tree." The word is in common use throughout Suffolk at the present day. It denotes the bar, to the extremities of which a horse's traces are attached, and whose middle is connected by a hook with the carriage which the horse draws or assists to draw. In driving four-in-hand, the middle hooks of the leaders' "whippul-trees" are connected with the ends of a "long whippul-tree," whose middle is connected by a hook with the pole of the carriage.

A. B. G.

*** This agrees with Mr. Halliwell's explanation, to which we referred. The question is, why it is called so.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. H.—W. R. K.—Mancunians.—C. S.—R. A. P.—J. O.—A. A.—S. H.—received.

. No notice whatever can be taken of anonymous communications.

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